

The BOSTON

Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important

Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

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1769. **W** E hear that Samuel Venner, Esq; is by the commissioners, suspended from his office of Secretary of their board. — Various are the reasons (without door) assigned for this event. — Some say it is for divulging their secrets in July last, while others, who pretend to know better, hint the true cause to be his not retiring with them last summer to the castle, in order to help keep up the appearance of their service being obstructed in the town of Boston: Be it as it may, 'tis said that a great person and the \*\*\*\*\* are his honourable accusers. — This gentleman, Mr. Venner, with his family, has lived pretty much retired in Boston, upwards of 14 months; and by his inoffensive deportment he had rendered himself personally respected, by those who knew him, while others of his suit, by a different conduct, and scandalous mean behaviour, are now justly despised by all orders of people. — It may not be unenterprising to remark, that when the four fugitives, fled to the castle last summer, as it is said, for safety, the following gentlemen of the suit did not fall in with their plan, but resided safely in Boston, and went daily to the castle to do business. — The Hon. Mr. Temple, a Commissioner, Samuel Venner, Esq; Secretary, Charles Stuart, Esq; Receiver-General, John Williams, Esq; Inspector-General, William Wootton, Esq; Inspector General, David Lytle, Esq; Solicitor-General; Messrs. M'Donald and Lloyd, principal Clerks; to these may be added, the Collector and Comptroller of Halifax, then in Boston, the Collector of Falmouth, the Collector of Piscataqua, the Officers of the Port of Salem, occasionally in Boston, during the board's residence at the castle; the Searcher of Augustin, and all the officers of the Port of Boston, at their respective duties, except the Collector, who, 'tis said, was, by positive order, detained, to keep up the farce at the castle, much against his will. Neither of whom had, even the least insult ever offered them; so that I think it does not appear (however disagreeable the institution was) that this town had any design, illegally to prevent the commissioners holding their board in the town, whatever reasons they, or their grand adviser may have assigned for their decamping.

Jan. 26. The court concert of the last evening was it seems, turned topsy turvy, as *Joan the Italian's* was a week or two before. — Some officers of the army were for a little dancing after the music, and being told that G——r B——d did not approve of their proposal, they were for sending him home to eat his bread and cheese, and otherwise treated him as if he had been a Mimick G——r; they then called out to the band to play the *Tankee Doodle* tune, or the *Wild Irishman*, and not being gratified they grew noisy and clamorous; the candles were then extinguished, which, instead of checking, completed the confusion; to the no small terror of those of the weaker sex, who made part of the company. — The old honest music master, Mr. Deblin, was roughly handled by one of those sons of Mars; he was actually in danger of being throttled, but timely rescued by one who soon threw the officer on lower ground than he at first stood upon; the inoffensive Bartholomew Green, who keeps the house for the commissioners, presuming to hint a disapprobation of such proceedings, was, by an officer, with a drawn sword, dragged about the floor, by the hair of his head, and his honest Abigail, who in a fright, made her appearance without an head dress, was very lucky in escaping her poor husband's fate. Whether our G——r will so resent this behaviour of the military, as to collect affidavits, and make it a subject of representation to Lord H——gh, cannot as yet be determined; be this as it may, Mr. Deblin has acted in character, having delivered up the room, which he held from the commissioners, returned the subscription money, and wisely determined not to give another concert, until he should again have it in his power to preserve order and decency in such an assembly.

Jan. 27. We learn from the late Court Gazette, that poor G. B. finds himself under great difficulties from the constitution of this province, particularly in two points we have before mentioned, viz. The return of juries by the towns, and the election of Counsellors, in part, by the representatives of the people. A complaint of these difficulties, the Gazette says, was uttered on his behalf, by some friends

of the ministry in the house of Commons. It was no doubt suggested in his own account of affairs transmitted home; and met with so much attention, as to procure a kind of proposal in the house of Commons, for altering the Massachusetts government, in these important points. The proposal however was opposed with much energy and spirit, by a number of that house, who observed, that such alterations, instead of relieving, would still further embarrass the administration of the colonies; that mild measures, and a sacred regard to charters, rights, and some indulgences, even to prejudice, would be much more likely to secure the authority of Great Britain in America, than severe measures (from which the heart must revolt) enforced by a military power, the last resource of ignorant despotism. G. B. has had the modesty to profess publicly, that he had a kindness for the people whom he governs, a friendship for their privileges, and an enmity only to disorders and violence. But, the mask drops off, and by proposals among the M——y, and in the house of C——ms, which one cannot but suppose, originated from himself, we see his strange dislike to the constitution itself, established by charter. Every one acquainted with the government of this province, knows, that though the general assembly elect the council, the governor has a power to negative whom he pleases, and that this power, together with the disposal of offices, civil and military, create at least as strong a dependence in the council, on the chair, as on the people; but, some men are impatient of constitutional restraint, and tho' vested with much power, are restless till it becomes unlimited. — Had G. B. been affected to dictate and controul the council, and more encouraged, and regarded their free, impartial advice, it would not have injured either his own honour or repose, while it might have greatly contributed to the peace and welfare of the province. Though the council have been ready to maintain the constitutional authority of the chair, and have supported G. B. in exigencies, even to the disgust of many, yet they have found themselves absolutely obliged, by truth and justice, to give their advice upon favourite points, not exactly agreeable to his inclinations. They did this particularly on the question relating to the expediency of introducing a military power into the province, the disorders in Boston, on the 18th of March and 10th of June, and the retirement of the commissioners to the castle. In resentment of these and similar acts of council, it is probable G. B. sent home his complaints, that the council chosen by a popular assembly, tho' intended to support government, became frequently the means of weakening it. The council for the Massachusetts, is elected by joint ballot of both houses of assembly: From the mode of expression in this complaint, which has grown of late very common among us, we cannot but observe what ideas some men have of government. The council, a branch of the legislature, was only intended to support government: It is then no part of government, much less is the popular assembly, meaning the lower house, by which it is partly chosen; what then is government, why the governor alone. — Good God! what times are we fallen into: King James's Governor Andross, never carried his ideas of provincial despotism higher.

We have frequently been told, that the leaders of the faction, as the cant phrase is, are to be sent home, as state prisoners. — It is now said that the accusations against them, have been already forwarded, and particularly in an anonymous letter to Lord H——, and that his Lordship has stooped so low as to take notice of it, and transmit it back, to G. B. for the proper proof; in consequence of which, every method is made use of in the inquisitorial court, secretly, to support the charges against individuals, by evidences taken *ex parte*, which is repugnant to law, reason, and common equity. If these things are so, into what times are we fallen! shall we compare them to the infamous times of the Stuart's Reign, or the dregs of the Roman state, when street conversation (however innocent) was taken up by vagabond pimps, employed and paid for their pains, and carried to their superiors, who from thence formed the measures of the administration! It is well remembered, that within these few years, such wretches were employed to pick up materials of this sort; one of whom swore criminality, against two gentlemen of known reputation, alledging in his affidavit, that he indeed heard not one word they said, but

that "by their looks he was sure they were talking against the G——." Such were the methods taken against a late worthy Collector M—— B——, which caused his removal. — such methods were taken against the town of Boston, in the well known affair of Capt. Malcomb, and other cases; — and such we have reason to think are the methods still used against this town and province, and all America, otherwise it cannot be supposed they could be charged in the most public manner, as they have lately been, and this by the greatest personage on earth.

Jan. 28. Court of admiralty again set for the examination of witnesses, respecting Mr. Hancock's vessel; a *C——*, as managed in America, abhorrent to the English constitution; what power is vested in a judge! His decree may be said to be final, as in most cases, an appeal from it cannot be pursued, without involving the appellant in enormous charges and the highest perplexities; how great a grievance is it that a judge who decides upon unlimited sums; is appointed during pleasure, and not good behaviour; his place therefore depends upon the favour of a M——r. Perhaps his subservience to the views of a designing Governor; this pay of former judges, was a commission on condemnations: It was viewed in the light of a bribe; the grievance has been redressed, by substituting a greater; the present judges salaries are to be paid out of fines and forfeitures, and is six times more upon an average, than has been received by all former judges thro' the continent.

Jan. 29. The army has been often complimented, as being the school of politeness; the practice of some officers among us, leads observers to conclude, they are of opinion, that Cards and Shuttle Cocks, furnish out a more agreeable and becoming entertainment for gentlemen on the sabbath, than they can find in a Church, or in the works of a Tillotson or a Doddridge.

Continued. [To be continued.] Page 443  
Imported in Captains Jarvis & Scott from LONDON,  
And to be Sold by

Elizabeth Greenleaf

At her SHOP near the End of Union-Street over against the Blue-Ball,

Early Charlton, omorods hotspur, masters hotspur, golden hotspur, Leadmans dwarf, rouncival, & crooked Sugar Pease; green marro-fats, large & dwarf ditto; early yellow, early Lisbon and large Windsor Beans; blood-red, Portugal, white Spanish, & silver skin Onion Seeds; red, early, golden, & orange Carrot ditto; early prickly Cucumber, long prickly ditto; early and large Lollyflower; collyflower broccoley, early Yorkshire, early Dutch, large winter, sugar loaf, battersea, green & yellow curl'd Savoy and red Cabbage Seeds; Cail; purple Broccoley; swelling-Parship; early Dutch; French and common Turnip Seed; short-top, London short top, white & salmon Raddish ditto; cabbage, tennis ball, green & white goss Lettice ditto, scarlet Beet, curl'd common & large rooted Parsley; curl'd and common Pepper-Grass, Spinnage, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Balm, summer & winter Savory, Sage, Bata-via Endive, Asparagus, Cellery, white Mustard and Hemp Seeds: All warranted to be last Year's Growth.

New Rice

Just imported, and to be sold by

Charles Miller, on Minot's T.

Also,  
Raw and Indian dressed Deer Skins, choicest Indigo, Raw Silk, Beaver, Cocoa, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Smith

At his Store in King Street,

Spermaceti Candles,

by the Quantity or single Box,  
(Manufactured by Dan. Jencks & Co. at Providence)  
warranted pure and free from any Adulteration.

A few Groce of  
QUART BOTTLES

Are to be Sold at Thomas Apthorp's Store.

Commissioners of Governor Marnard = Governor \* Ministry of Hallowborough & Government  
Minister of Hallowborough & see Charter in 4<sup>th</sup> Appendix page 1077 (1) vide Page 251 — 266

vide vol. 1. pag. 628

(a) see their Flight page 155.

(b) see pa. 19.

(c) vid page 141

B O S T O N, March 16. 1769.

By Letters from London, by the last Packet, we learn, That the Petitions and Letters from the Colonies had been laid before the House of Lords, and that they had passed some RESOLVES relative to America: That several of the Lords spoke in Favour of the Colonies, among whom were the Duke of Richmond and Lord Shelburne. — There were Objections made to the passing of the Resolves above-mentioned, as it was thought unreasonable to censure a people unheard, and from Evidences arising from one Side the Question only: — That the aforementioned Resolves were laid before the House of Commons, where it was thought they would be revised, and in some Respects altered; and that Things would take a more favourable Turn, as we had many Friends in that House: — We also learn, That Lord Rockingham was a steady Friend to America: — Our Friends advise us steadily to persevere in Schemes of Oeconomy, and carefully to watch against every Thing of a tumultuous Nature, which would render the Repeal of the late Acts more difficult, which will take Place, but whether this Session is uncertain. — We learn also, that the Philadelphia Merchants have sent a Remonstrance to the Merchants of London, requesting they would interpose in their Favor: — That a Committee of the London Merchants had been chosen to take the Affair under Consideration; but nothing of Importance had as yet been done, nor could be during the Recess of Parliament; and that Mr. Deberdt was very assiduous in his Endeavors to serve the Colonies.

The following is said to be the Substance of the RESOLVES of the Right Honorable the House of Lords, relative to American Affairs, viz.

**R**ESOLVED, That the Votes, Resolutions, and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts-Bay, in the Months of January and February last, respecting several late Acts of Parliament, so far as the said Votes, Resolutions and Proceedings import a denial of, or do draw into question the power and authority of his Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, to make laws and statutes of sufficient force & validity to bind the colonies and people of America, subjects of the Crown of Great-Britain, in all cases whatsoever, are illegal, unconstitutional and derogatory to the rights of the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain.

**R**ESOLVED, That the Resolutions of the said House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in January last, to write Letters to the several Houses of Representatives of the British Colonies on the continent, desiring them to join with the said House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in Petitions which do deny or draw into question the right of Parliament to impose Duties and Taxes upon his Majesty's subjects in America; and in pursuance of the said Resolutions the writing such Letters, in which certain late Acts of Parliament imposing Duties and Taxes are stated to be infringements of the rights of his Majesty's subjects of the said Province, are proceedings of a most unwarrantable and dangerous nature, calculated to enflame the minds of his Majesty's subjects in the other Colonies, tending to create unlawful combinations, repugnant to the laws of Great-Britain, and subversive of the constitution.

**R**ESOLVED, That it appears that the Town of Boston in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, has for some time past been in a state of great disorder and confusion; and that the peace of said town has been disturbed by riots & tumults of a dangerous nature, in which the Officers of his Majesty's revenues there have been obstructed by acts of violence in the execution of the laws, and their lives endangered.

**R**ESOLVED, That it appears that the ordinary civil Magistrates in the said Town of Boston, did not exert their authority for suppressing the said riots and tumults.

**R**ESOLVED, That in these circumstances of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and of the Town of Boston, the preservation of the public peace, and the due execution of the laws became impracticable, without the aid of a military force to support and protect the civil magistrate, and the Officers of his Majesty's revenue.

**R**ESOLVED, That the Declarations and Resolutions and Proceedings in the Town Meetings at Boston, the 14th of June & 12th of September, were illegal, unconstitutional, and calculated to excite sedition and insurrections in his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

**R**ESOLVED, That the appointment at the Town Meeting on the 12th of September of a Convention to be held in the Town of Boston on the 22d of that month, to consist of Deputies from the several Towns and Districts in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay; and the issuing a Precept by the Select-Men of the Town of Boston, to each of said Towns and Districts for the election of such Deputies, were proceedings subversive of his Majesty's government, and evidently manifesting a design in the inhabitants of the said Town of Boston to usurp a new unconstitutional authority, independent of the Crown of Great Britain.

**R**ESOLVED, That the elections by the several Towns & Districts in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, of Deputies to sit in the said Convention, and

the meeting of such Convention in consequence thereof, were daring insults offered to his Majesty's authority, & an audacious usurpation of the powers of government.

**R**ESOLVED, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty thanks for the communication which he has been graciously pleased to make to his Parliament, of several papers relative to the public transactions in his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

To express our sincere satisfaction in the measures which his Majesty has pursued for supporting the constitution, and inducing a due obedience to the authority of the Legislature.

To give his Majesty the strongest assurance that his Parliament will effectually stand by and support his Majesty in such further measures as may be found necessary to maintain the civil magistrate in a due execution of the laws in his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

And we conceive that nothing can be more immediately necessary, either for the maintenance of his Majesty's authority in the said Province, or for guarding his Majesty's subjects therein from being farther deluded by the arts of wicked & designing Men, than to proceed in the most speedy and effectual manner for bringing to condign punishment the chief authors & instigators of the late disorders, to beseech his Majesty that he will be graciously pleased to direct his Majesty's Governor of Massachusetts-Bay to take the most effectual methods for procuring the fullest information that can be obtained, touching all Treasons or misprisions of Treason, committed within his government since the 30th of December last, and to transmit the same, together with the names of the persons who were most active in the commission of such offences, to one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in order that his Majesty may issue a special commission for enquiring, of hearing and determining the said offences, within this realm, pursuant to the provision of the statute of the 35th year of the reign of King Henry the VIIIth, if his Majesty shall, upon receiving the said information, see sufficient ground for such a proceeding.

The Speaker of the late House of Representatives for this Province, received the following Letter last Week. North-Carolina, Newbern, 10th Feb. 1769.

**S** I R, THE House of Assembly of this Colony being Pro-rogued to the 3d instant, prevented my sooner laying before them your very important Letter of the 11th of February last, the Purport of which they proceeded immediately to take into their Consideration. And I am directed to inform you that they are extremely obliged to the Assembly of the Massachusetts-Bay, for communicating their Sentiments on so interesting a Subject, and shall ever be ready firmly to unite with their Sister Colonies in pursuing every Constitutional Measure for Redress of the Grievances so justly complained of.

This House is desirous to cultivate the strictest Harmony & Friendship with the Assemblies of the Colonies in general, and with your House in particular.

With you we entertain the strongest Confidence of his Majesty's Clemency and Justice; nor do we doubt but that the dutiful and united Supplications of his loyal American Subjects will meet his most gracious Favour and Acceptance.

This House have therefore taken the earliest Opportunity permitted them of pursuing Measures for obtaining Redress similar to those adopted by your's, and have directed their Agent Henry Eustice McCulloch, Esq; to join the Agents of the other Colonies in obtaining a Repeal of those oppressive Acts of Parliament imposing Duties on Paper, Glass, &c. in America.

The Assembly of this Colony will at all Times receive with Pleasure the Opinion of your House in Matters of general Concern to America, and be equally willing on every such Occasion to communicate their Sentiments; not doubting of their meeting a candid and friendly Acceptance.

In the Name & by Order of the House of Assembly, I am, with great Regard, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant, JOHN HARVEY, Speaker.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Dec. 13. 1768.

"The 61st and 63d Regiments have been under Orders for some time, to be ready at a minute's Warning to embark for Boston. — The 13th arrived here from England lately to replace the 64th and 65th, which are to remain in America till the Bostonians are quiet, when the 9th and 34th will return to Ireland."

Extract of a Letter from London, Dec. 30. 1768.

"Party here endeavor all they can to propagate an Opinion that we are likely to have a French War; if such a Report should be spread in Boston, pay not the least regard to it."

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in London, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated Jan. 4th.

"There is no Chance of its being in my Power to procure a Freight for your Vessel from hence; so expect the must go for a Load of Salt, &c."

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town at Faneuil-Hall on Monday last, the Honorable JAMES OTIS, was chosen Moderator; and the following Town-Officers for the Year ensuing, viz.

Town-Clerk, Mr. William Cooper. Select-Men, Joshua Henshaw, Esq; Joseph Jackson, Esq; John Ruddock, Esq; John Hancock, Esq; Mr. Henderson Inches, Samuel Pemberton, Esq; Mr. Jonathan Mafon.

The Thanks of the Town were unanimously voted to John Rowe, Esq; for his Services as a Selectman several Years past.

Town-Treasurer, Mr. David Jeffries. Overseers of the Poor, John Barret, Esq; Hon. Royal Tyler, Esq; Mr. Benjamin Dolbeare, Mr. William Whitwell, Mr. William Greenleaf, William White, Esq; Mr. Joseph Waldo, John Leverett, Esq; John Gore, Esq; Capt. Samuel Partridge, Thomas Tyler, Esq; and Capt. John Bradford.

Firewards, John Scollay, Esq; Newman Greenough, Esq; John Rowe, Esq; Mr. William Cooper, Mr. John Mico Wendell, Thomas Marshall, Esq; William Homea, Esq; Mr. Joseph Tyler, Capt. Adino Paddock, Mr. James Richardson, Capt. Benjamin Waldo, John Hancock, Esq; Mr. Samuel Adams, Capt. Martin Gay, Thomas Dawes, Esq; and Mr. Alexander Hill.

Wardens, Mr. Daniel Marth, Mr. Joseph Belknap, Mr. Thomas Handasyd Peck, Mr. William Mackay, Mr. Samuel May, Mr. William Powell, Mr. Joseph Turell, Mr. Thomas Walley, Mr. Benjamin Goodwin, Mr. Henry Hill. Two other Gentlemen were chosen, but were excused by Law.

Committee for Purchasing Grain, Joseph Jackson, Esq; William Homes, Esq; Nicholas Boylstone, Esq; Surveyors of Wheat, John Tudor, Esq; Mr. John Lucas, Surveyor of Hemp, Mr. John Gray.

Affessors, Mr. William Fairfield, Mr. John Kneeland, Mr. Benjamin Church, Belcher Noyes, Esq; Mr. Jonathan Brown, Mr. Daniel Pecker, Moses Deshon, Esq; Collectors of Taxes, Mr. Samson Salter, Mr. Edward Holliday, Mr. Samuel Ruggles, jun. Mr. Abraham Savage, Clerks of the Market, Messrs. Fitch Pool, Samuel Barret, John Singleton Copley, Francis Green, George Spooner, Benjamin Andrews, Elisha Hutchinson, John Bernard, Joseph Barrell, Samuel Allen Otis, Jonathan Clarke, Boffenger Foster.

Informers of Deers, Messrs. Nathaniel Gardiner, and Samuel Whitwell.

Affay Masters, Capt. Martin Gay, and Mr. John Skinner, Fence Viewers, Mr. John Dyer, Mr. Samuel Dyer, Mr. Obadiah Lowe, Capt. John Joy, Mr. William Crafts.

Surveyors of Boards, Messrs. William Nichols, Clement Collins, Jacob Thayer, Joseph Edmunds, John Greenough, Isaac Vergoose, John Skillings, John Champney, Andrew Syms, Henry Allen, John Serjeant, Richard Walker, Samuel Turner, John Bulfinch, Abraham Howard, Joseph Butler, Joseph Ayers.

Cullers of Staves, Messrs. Peter Cotta, Joseph Dyer, Manassah Marsters, John Haskins, David Spear, Jonathan Jenkins, Robert Breck, Job Wheelwright, Joshua Pico, Benjamin Sault, Paul Baxter, John Owen, Thomas Knox, Samuel White, Edward Cowell, Edward Potter, Peter Ellis, Nathan Spear, Timothy Pease, Jacob Williams, Nathaniel Waterman, Samuel Barnard, John Newell, Joseph Phillips, Henry Lucas.

Scavengers, No. 1 Nathaniel Baker, 2. Arthur Stoddard, 3. Benjamin Page, 4. Zechariah Hart, 5. Nicholas Gray, 6. Stephen Bruce, 7. Benjamin Goldthwaite, 8. Timothy White, 9. Nathaniel Hurd, 10. Oliver Wifwall, 11. John Martin, 12. Thomas Chafe.

Sealers of Leather, Samuel Bangs, Benjamin Cooper, David Loring, Cornelius Thayer, Thomas Knowlan, Hogrevers, Messrs. David Simons, Thomas Curtis, Constables, Messrs. Augustus Hale, Francis Salmon, John Wells, Peter Barbour, Edward Baker, Stephen Symmes, Hezekiah Usher, Lyndzey George Wallis, Benjamin Adams, Josiah Fessenden, John Arnold, and James Swift.

A Letter by the Packet from two Men, named Jonathan Meader and Thomas Neil, give an Account of a Disaster that happened to the Brigantine which they belonged to, called the Nantucket-Packet, Nath. Hufsey Master, bound from Nantucket to London: The Substance whereof is that on the 30th of November the Captain and Mate, and one Hand, were wash'd over-board & lost, and the Vessel lay at the Mercy of the Sea for two Days and Nights, when they discovered a Brig, who was not able to relieve them till three Days after, when the Captain whose Name was William Floger, bound to Pool, assisted them till they got near to Falmouth; they then made the best of their Way into that Port, and arrived the 23d Dec. — The Misfortune happened in Lat. 48° 25' Long. 25° 20': The Brig met with them in Lat. 47° 58' Long. 24° 5', and left them in Lat. 30° 30' Long. 15° 45'.

The Captains Davies, Bryant, and Davenport were arrived in London, from this Place, as was also Capt. Troth at Pool: — There are Letters in Town in Answer to some that went by Capt. Caley, and by Capt. Freeman, so that without Doubt they are also arrived; — It is thought that Capt. Lloyd was arrived, as the Gentlemen the Selectmen of this Town have an Account of their Letter, &c. being received by Mr. Deberdt, which went in that Vessel.

We hear the Brig Lydia was ready to sail for this Place when the Packet left Falmouth: Capt. Dixey was to sail the 14th of January; and Capt. Davies about the 1st of February.

It is said that the Head-Quarters for the Troops, and for his Majesty's Ships in these Parts is to be this Place. We hear a Sloop from the West-Indies loaded with Mollasses, Lemuel Ames, Master, coming in last Friday, was by the Violence of the Wind drove back as far as Cape Cod, and went ashore near Billingsgate; what Damage has been sustained we cannot learn, but it is said at High-Water the Tide goes over her.

In the London Papers we find printed the Journal of Occurrences in Boston, as published in the New-York Journal.

The Probate Office for the County of Suffolk, is now held at the new Court-House.

(a) To Find them turn to the Index

(b) as molasses act pa. 9 — glass act pa. 735 Vol. 1 &c

(c) see their proceed page 1 to 39

(d) vid. pa. 49 — 141

(e) see pa. 248 — 257

Messrs. FLEWTS. Boston, March 18 1769.  
Please to insert the following in your impartial Paper  
and you'll oblige your constant Reader.

Writer in last Thursday's Paper says that he is credibly informed, and with no small surprise, that a number of the Soldiers now here intend shortly to exhibit a Play in this Town, in open violation of an Act of this Province for preventing Stage Plays and other Theatrical Entertainments. I would inform this Writer and all other intermeddlers, that there is an Act of Parliament licencing Theatrical Performances throughout the King's dominions, which I take upon me to say (and no one can contradict) intirely supercedes the Act of this Province for preventing the same: And besides, according to the little knowledge I have of the constitution of this Province, the Assembly are restricted to the making Laws not contrary to the Laws of England, and if so, certainly the Act of this Province abovementioned can be of no force.—That Plays are disagreeable to the inhabitants in general in this Town I believe is a mistake; but upon supposition they are disagreeable, as no person is obliged to attend that has not leisure, ability & inclination, there cannot be any reasonable objection in that respect. I am told that a few years ago some Bunglers, as the means of making dissignations, took upon themselves to exhibit Plays at unseasonable hours, which highly incensed the fober part of the Town, as well it might; but as the present Performers have very different and strictly upright motives, it is to be hoped, and may really be expected, they will meet with the approbation of the public, instead of a prosecution, which this Writer's ignorance of the Law led him to insinuate would take place—which is the sincere wish of one that purposes in the intended Exhibition to be a

SPECTATOR.

Extract of a Letter from a Master of a Vessel, dated London, December 10, 1768.

"I arrived here the 21st November, and am now discharged, and ready to take on board; but I cannot learn that there is any goods to be shipped for Boston; nor do I expect any goods but your own, as there is not one order for the least thing. I never knew such dull times here before, and what will be the event, God only knows.—All trade seems to be at a stand. I am sorry to see I must tarry so long at this season, as 'tis almost all night here: I hope to get into fresh air, for here is nothing but smog, fog, and rains. This is the first opportunity since I arrived, as Capt. Scott was just gone."

Extract of another Letter from London the same Date.

"Every thing shall be done to further the dispatch of your vessel out; but at present we have not a single order save one received yesterday. What can be done with the number of ships that will be here from America, we know not. Every thing relative to navigation looks exceeding gloomy at present, nor is the prospect of an amendment more pleasing."

Extract of a Letter from London, Jan. 4.

"In short, it is impossible for you on the other side the Water to judge of the Opinion the People in this Country have of America.—There is a Number of Vessels here put up for Freight for Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. and not one Merchant in this City dares comply with their Orders, unless the Act of Parliament imposing Duties on America is repealed; which there is not the least prospect of at present.—Many Ships are ordered to be sold, and others to return in Ballast. I have nothing new to tell you, only that a Report prevails, that a Rupture between England and France is soon expected."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Distinction in Maryland to a Merchant in this Place, Feb. 8.

"The Gentlemen of this Town being inform'd that there are some Men with you that understand making Engines for extinguishing Fire, and as we choose to give our Countrymen the Preference to that of our ungrateful Mother—they requested me to write to my friend there, to procure one, and send it in the John, when she comes, if it can be got ready, and if that pleases, we shall send for two more."

On the 18th of December last died in London, of a Mortification in his Bowels, Mr. JOHN SPOONER, of this Town, Merchant, who with his Lady went from hence some time last Summer.

Last Friday died at his Seat in Cambridge, after a lingering Illness, HENRY VASSALL, Esq; aged 48.—We hear his Remains are to be interred next Wednesday Afternoon at 4 o'Clock.

Last Wednesday Night died here Deacon William Lee, in the 90th Year of his Age, and on Saturday his Remains were decently interred. He was generally esteemed as an honest Man and a sincere Christian.

Last Tuesday Night the Shop of Mrs. Charnock, at the North End, was broke open and robbed of Goods to a considerable Value.

And on Thursday Night the Shop of Mr. Carnes at the South Part of the Town, was also broke open, and Goods to the amount of upwards of Fifty Pounds Sterling stolen from thence.

Several other Shops and Stores in Town have lately been broke open and Goods stolen.

Last Wednesday Morning, about four o'Clock, the large Mansion-House of Col. Jonathan Moulton, of Hampton, together with two Stores contiguous thereto, were wholly consumed by Fire, occasioned, it is supposed, by a Beam taking Fire under a Hearth. The Flames had got to so great a Height before the Discovery that it was with great Difficulty the Family (between 15 & 20 Souls) escaped with their Lives. The Colonel saved no other Cloathing than a Cloak, and a Gentleman who happened to lodge there was obliged to jump out of Window.—The Loss is estimated at £. 3000 Sterling.

Saturday last the 18th of March, being the anniversary of the Repeal of the Stamp Act, the same was commemorated here by displaying of Colours, firing of Guns, and other Demonstrations of Joy.

Capt. Davis, in a Sloop from Maryland for this Place, was spoke with the 22d ult. 100 leagues S.E. of Bermuda, intending for Barbados, having been blown off, after beating 16 days on the Coast.

PROVIDENCE, March 18.

On the 10th instant departed this life, Mrs. Margaret Merrett, the amiable Consort of John Merrett, Esq; living near this Town, after a tedious Illness, in the 66th Year of her Age.—She was a good Wife, Mistress and Friend. She died resigned and in full Hopes of a happy Immortality, by the Mercies of God, thro' our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Since the death of Mr. Stephen Turtelot, who arrived here a short time since from New-York ill of the Small-Pox, five Persons have been infected with that disorder, viz. a man, two women, & 2 children. The most favourable symptoms however appear, and all of them are like to recover. They were removed to a house at Cranston, provided for their reception, and as the utmost care and precaution is used to prevent the distemper's spreading, the town is tho't to be entirely out of danger.

TO BE SOLD,

(Situated in Roxbury, about two Miles and an half from the Court House in Boston, and nearly opposite to Isaac Winslow's, Esq;rs.)

A genteel House, very convenient and well finished; with good Accommodations of Stables, Coach-Houses, Garden, Orchard, &c. with about three Acres of exceeding good Land belonging to the same.—Enquire of the Printers.

N. B. The Premises will be to Let, if not sold by the first of April.

Public Notice is hereby given to all Gentlemen and Traders, Shopkeepers and Others, in the Towns rounds about, &c.

THAT certain Gentlemen lately gone abroad, have put into the Hands of

JOHN GERRISH,

A fine Assortment of sound, new Goods, to be Sold exceeding cheap for ready Money by Wholesale, in order to make a speedy Remittance to London.

—Among which are—

Scarlet in grain, crimson & Saxon

Green, Colchester & Drapery Baize, very fine scarlet Broad-Cloths, crimson Cloths, scarlet, blue, claret, and other coloured Plushes, Pompadour, Claret, Drab, mixt, blue and other colour'd fine Broad-Cloths, and Shalloons to match the Cloths, fine dark coloured fashionable Beaver Coatings, Shags, Duffels, Flannels, Russia Linens, Clouting-Diapers, &c. common Camblets; superfine Sagathies, an assortment of metal Buttons by the double groce,—a few Pins per dozen, &c. Paper by the Ream, &c.—A large Assortment of Mens, Womens and Boys Stockings.—A large Assortment of fine middling and coarse Checks, English Bedticking, a fine Assortment of Linnens, Gartering, &c. by the Groce, Sheeting by the Piece, Oznabrigs, Ticklingburg, fine strip'd Duffels, red and blue Ditto: Also, Tea, Pepper, Starch, &c.—&c.—&c.—

All Customers may depend upon being used as well as if they were in London. J. GERRISH.

N. B. Constant Attendance given at all Hours for Business.—NORTH-END.

On Tuesday the 4th of April.

Between the Hours of Twelve & One, At the Auction-Room in Queen-Street, Will [absolutely] be sold by Public Vendue, to the highest Bidder, and a good Warrantee Deed given to the Purchaser,

That valuable Farm in Chelsea, belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Dudley, Esq; deceased, known by the Name of Dudley's Farm, containing One Hundred Acres of choice Upland, with a large Dwelling-House thereon; also 36 Acres of fine Salt Marsh, near said Farm, both within one Mile of the Meeting-House.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

The Sale of Household Furniture advertised in last Thursday's Paper to be TOMORROW at the Auction Room in Queen-Street, is postponed till further Notice.

—TO-DAY—and TO-MORROW—

Will be Sold,

By JOHN GERRISH,

At his VENDUE-OFFICE, NORTH-END, Fine pompadour, scarlet, crimson, claret, drab, mix'd and other coloured Broad-Cloths.—Shalloons to match the Cloths.—Red, blue, green, claret, drab, & other colour'd fine Duffels, Beaverskins, Shaggs, Mattens, &c.—Ruffs, &c.—30 or 40 Pieces of Irish Linens, Checks, Sheeting, and, a very Great Variety of other Articles (which may be depended upon) to be seen before the Sale. All Country Traders, Shopkeepers and others—are hereby kindly invited to said Vendue-Office, North-End, on every TUESDAY, at which Place, they may depend upon being Treated uncommonly well, either at Private or Public Sale, by their humble Servant, JOHN GERRISH.

Imported in Captains Jarvis & Scott from London, and to be sold by

Elizabeth Clark,

At her Shop four Doors to the Southward of the Mill-Bridge, Boston.

Early Charlton Pease, early Hotspur Pease, early golden Hotspur Pease, Master Hotspur Pease, large marrowfat Pease, dwarf marrowfat Pease, Leadman's dwarf and Spanish marrowfat Pease, large Windsor and early hotspur Beans, early yellow dwarf Beans, white ditto; orange, purple and early yellow Carrot Seed, swelling Parsnip Seed, red Beet Seed, early Yorkshire Cabbage, early Dutch, green and yellow curl'd Savoy Cabbage Seeds, Butterbea and large Winter Cabbage Seed, early & large Colliflower Seeds, early flat Turnip Seed, white Turkey and prickly Cucumber Seed, Cabbage Lettice, green and white golf Lettice Seeds, double Parsley Seed, double Pepper-Grafs Seed, round Spinnage, short top & Salmon Raddish Seed, Sweet Marjoram, Summer Savory, Balm, hard Thyme, and Sage Seeds, choice Split Pease.

N. B. All warranted New & of last Year's Growth.

Whereas one Joshua Nickerson, of Chatham, in the County of Barnstable, Mariner, on the Ninth Day of March Instant, broke out of His Majesty's Goal in Barnstable and made his Escape (being confined for Debt upon Execution) being a tall Man, of about 30 Years of Age, with black curled Hair:—Had on when he made his Escape, a brown Coat and Breeches, and a Ripped Cotton and Linen Shirt.—Whoever will take up and secure the said Joshua, so that he may be brought to me, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

Nath. Stone, Sheriff.

Barnstable, March 11. 1769.

STOLEN out of the Stable of Samuel Brigham of Marlborough, in the Evening of the 17th of March, a large Mare, about 15 Hands high, of a dark brown Colour, nearly resembling black, 5 Years old past; has a large Star in her Forehead, the near hind Foot white, branded on the Shoulder or Buttock B, the upper part of the Letter as big as the lower part; the trots and paces well; with a thin Mane and Tail.—Whoever will discover the Thief so that he may be brought to Justice and convicted, shall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid. Samuel Brigham.

Marlborough, March 18. 1769.

Province of Massachusetts } Boston, March  
Bay, Court of Vice Admiralty, } 20 1769.

To be Sold TO-MORROW,

At XII o' Clock at Noon,

At the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street, The Schooner Earl of Gloucester, One Hoghead of Rum, 1000 of white Pine Boards, and 3000 of Shingles. By Order of Court,

EEZKIEL PRICE, D. Reg.

Choice LEMMONS, new Fruit,

at Three Pounds Twelve Shillings, Old Tenor, per Hundred, and one Piffreen per Dozen, sold by JOHN CROSBY, Lemmon-Trader, at the Sign of the Basket of Lemmons, South End.

For want of Room, we are obliged to omit a Number of Advertisements, as well as some Articles of European Intelligence, and other Matters, which were prepar'd for this Day's Paper.

Custom-House, Boston, March 18. 1769.

ENTRED-IN.

Pudington from New London; Freeman, Hatch, and Sweet from Maryland; Wier & Pritchard from Virginia; Munro from New York; Smith from St. Martins; and McLeod from Cape Nicholas.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Eager for Nova Scotia; Snow & Gray for Maryland; Ross for Suranam; Conway for Georgia; Gorbam for Virginia; Andrews for Dominica; Robson for London; Laha for Halifax; Minst for Barbados.

## LETTER V.

Dear Sir, vide Page 426

**P**retensions of Friendship often repeated, is a sort of incense that poisons the delicacies of it. Whenever it is offered, we have reason to suspect it is to supply the want of that distinguished principle. I shall therefore be frugal upon that head. But surely I shall not be within the purview of this *social law*, if I only express the satisfaction I felt from reading your letter. Delicacies so refined would give too great a cramp to epistolary commerce, the chief commodity of which is often an exchange of civility and compliment. Notwithstanding your importunate desire that I would enter the political list, when I consider your superior abilities, which I will offend you by acknowledging, I cannot help adopting the language of Lord Bolingbroke to Mr. Pope, and suspecting you to be "guilty of a piece of friendly fraud." That you "doubted the legality of an unlimited exercise of parliamentary jurisdiction over us," was matter of grief to me: That you are now "convicted" is a consolation to me: That you "are" "convicted" to me, is one of the sublimest kind. But still you wish that I would "hasten to enter upon the subject of representation," which you think would "put an end to all future cavils about the jurisdiction of parliament." In this I would willingly gratify you, if it could be done without interrupting my plan. It is not enough that a truth should be spoken: It is necessary that it should be spoken seasonably. I will give you my sentiment in Horace's dregs.

*Gradini hæc virtus erit, et venus, aut ego fallor,  
Ut jam nunc dicat, jam nunc debentia dici  
Pleraque differat, et præsentis in tempus omittat.*

If you throw an eye upon the loosest performance of any of our political tribe, which is so disconnected that it has neither beginning nor end, *velut agri somnia*, you will nevertheless meet with many truths interspersed thro' it, tho' they have no tendency to establish any general point. A man may be very eloquent upon a fancied view of expiring liberty, and the rapid advance of tyranny and oppression, and will have his admirers; for it is common to hear ladies bestow censure or praise upon latin orations. This false species of eloquence has left too visible marks behind it, wherever it has been practiced. But one who habituates himself to reflect before he resolves, will take care to observe with a critical attention, how far the measures censured are destructive to liberty, before he opposes them.

The cockcomb bird, so talkative and grave,  
That from his cage cries Cuckold, Whore, and  
Tho' many a passenger he rightly call, [Knaave,  
You hold him no philosopher at all.

I cannot transcribe these four lines of that philosophical poet, without calling to mind a writer, who, for several years past, has been running the dirty race of popularity, retailing out his weekly scandal against his superiors, and levelling the whole artillery of mob-thunder at such as aimed at supporting government.

No crab more active in the dirty dance,  
Downwards to climb, or backwards to advance.  
I talked with a man once, that had been reading one of his pieces against the stamp-act, who said, that had it not been for the scurrility and personal abuse that discovered themselves in almost every page, it would have been difficult for him to have conjectured which side of the question he took. But as his reveries are below all criticism, I dismiss both him and his writings to be tow'd down the stream of oblivion.

That part of your letter that related to G—r B—d, and some others of the King's officers, drew from me particular attention. "How shall I account," say you, "for the unmannerly and indecent invectives that appear almost weekly against the G—r of your province. It is but a few years since the assembly seemed ambitious to distinguish themselves to him by every mark of benevolence and generosity. The Harvard seminary embraced him with open arms; the Gothic mantle that had so long cast its shadow upon it, was wearing off apace, and barbarism trembled at the victorious approach of the politer arts & sciences, which always prove dangerous to the dominion of dulness. The chant was then, *Bernarde,\* raptam tu Cytheram, &c.*

*A piece addressed to Mr. B—d, and to be found among the poetical oblations of Harvard seminary to the present King upon his accession to the throne, which is good Latin, and conveys a refined sentiment. That, and the Adhortatio Præsidis, and the Epilogue, are the only traces of genius to be found in that collection. The Epilogue is truly Horatian, and proclaims the author happy both in sentiment and diction. Among the other excellencies of the Piece, I think the modesty of it ought not to be overlooked. The author, I am told, is an Hebrew professor of that Seminary, which still enhances it in my esteem, as I am always glad to acknowledge merit of our own growth, whenever I meet with it.*

Gov. Barnard = Harvard M<sup>r</sup> Sewall

vid. pa. 53. Vol. 1. v. vid. Farmers Letters pa. 781 Vol. 1. v. vid. Our Charter pa. 1077.  
vid. magna Charta, pa. 790. (a) Charles Paxton.

But what a change of sentiments! The man whose name was so lately graced with the most distinguishing epithets, is now become the subject of every licentious pen. How shall I trace out the surest source of dislike against him? How shall I account for a charge of venality against a late officer of the customs that lived at enmity with molasses traders?—In short, I am almost led to consider these popular charges as so many evidences of their probity and integrity."

This Gentleman, Sir, (I mean Mr. B—d) has been often arraigned by a Mob, and called upon by News-Paper processes, to vindicate himself against such imaginary charges, as would serve best to raise a popular clamour against him. Upon opposing a *declinator* to their jurisdiction, and submitting his conduct to the inspection of his true judges, where he has been honourably acquitted, every species of mob eloquence has been displayed to paint him out as an enemy to our country, and a foe to mankind. Men who still preserved a regard for good order, and a respect for government (for such there are and will be in the most depraved times) could not see, without the tenderest feelings for their country, faction raising herself upon the ruins of good breeding and the depression of the social virtues: For whenever opposition transgresses the boundary line between common civility and rudeness, there is not an outrage that may not be expected.

Panegyric, you know, Sir, is not my talent. But upon this occasion you must bear with me, and make the proper allowances for what passes between friend and friend. Whoever imagines that all this ill-blood against Mr. B—d is owing to what is laid to his charge in the news-papers, has wanted the means of better information. The *Junto* themselves are infidels in the report of *misrepresentation*. To speak plain, I can account for this rancour against him only from a fixed resolution to discharge his duty as became a representative of the crown. But this disposition of the *Junto*, openly avowed, was too dangerous, and would probably be opposed by a country who are rather *misled* than *corrupted*, and who are naturally inclined to be at peace, if they were let alone: The line of opposition was then formed, tho' it was conducted by actors of different views. He might, doubtless, have purchased peace; but the price would have been too great—Nothing less than a sacrifice of his honour and duty at the shrine of their intemperate folly.

You seem at a loss how to account for a charge of venality against a King's officer who "lived at enmity with molasses traders." It would seem strange to you to be told, that this mercantile dislike owes its origin to an inflexible resolution to enforce, as far as he would, a due obedience to the acts regulating plantation trade. I have had it from them who have enjoy'd his acquaintance long, that his enemies in the neighbouring government universally confess, tho' involuntarily, that he can justly challenge a character opposite to this malignant charge. When a virtue, my dear Sir, resulting from an inviolable observance of laws, and a nice sense of duty, procures an opposite imputation, who can help using the language of honest *Aeneas*—*Hic pietatis honos?*

To enter upon the vindication of the characters of individuals, may, by some, be construed into a departure from the main point. But surely it is of great importance, that no jealousy should be kept alive between the people and their rulers: Nothing but a cordial affection and esteem between them can ensure the public repose. If the country could once be brought to banish prejudices from the lonely hour, and distinguish properly between argument and declamation, they would first learn to know their friends from their enemies, and then plan their future conduct so as to restore that harmony and mutual confidence between the two countries, without which a mutual injury must unavoidably accrue to both.

The Farmer, Sir, is so very modest as to leave the Parliament with the authority of regulating our trade, which he says "is essential to the RELATION between a mother country and her colonies, and necessary for the common good of all." What Relation? Does he mean a natural one, or one arising from compact? When a writer asserts the necessity of the existence of a thing, one is naturally led to define the term, and let us know what that thing is. But our Delaware brother has not done it, but left us to conjecture the meaning. The legislative authority of parliament is acknowledged with a view only to preserve this relation: And as this authority "is essential to" this "relation," we cannot but suppose his meaning to be, that it takes rise from acts of parliament; for no other conclusion can be drawn. This serves to convince us, that the relation which he sets up between the two countries is not a natural one. It must therefore be founded in compact. But before we descend into too minute an examination, I should be glad to be informed, why taxation is not as necessary to preserve this relation, as acts flowing from what is called the legislative authority of parliament. Armies and fleets, we all allow, are requisite to our defence, and it is as clear

that taxation must take place to support them. Can any thing contribute more to preserve that relation than what is necessary for our defence? The excellence of this relation, he says, "is necessary for the common good of all," which is a contradiction in terms; for it would be ridiculous that the parliament should have power to make laws for the "common good of all," and yet have no authority to oblige "all" to promote that "good."

Since we are upon the subject of relation, it may not be improper to define it, and state the degrees of it between Great-Britain and her colonies. To treat it in the manner that Mr. Lock did, would contribute nothing towards fixing it. To deduce a natural relation between two countries from that which exists between parent and child, would be a piece of sublime nonsense; for how could the degrees of such a relation be ascertained? Without doing this with some kind of exactness, we shall never be able to state the American dependence. If this relation between the mother state and her colonies, shall be found to be as strong as the *nexus* that cements the union between the King and his British subjects; then we are bound to obey upon the same principles, and are subject to the authority of the King in every capacity in the same manner as his British subjects are. Now this principle upon which we are held to obey, is our allegiance; the only source from which the true relation springs. Whoever seeks for any other will be about as successful as those that spend their time in hunting after the Philosopher's stone. It remains now that we enquire into the nature of this allegiance. Can it be split?—Can the authority of the King be denied in one respect and acknowledged in another; without destroying the whole chain of allegiance? No: This allegiance is *absoluta, pura, et indivisa*. If, then, our allegiance cannot be divided, how can the jurisdiction of Parliament be divided?—For whatever right the Parliament has of exercising jurisdiction over us, (the King being its head) results from this allegiance: Therefore, if the jurisdiction of Parliament is divided, our allegiance must be divided also.

If this relation springs out of our allegiance which is natural, it may be said, this relation must be natural also; consequently we are subjects by nature and not by compact, which would be poison to liberty, as it would favor the doctrine of indefeasible right: For "what right has a subject to resist a Sovereign, however he may be oppressed, if his subjection is founded in the laws of nature which are immutable and invariable, and cannot be warped or cramped by any efforts of civil policy?" This indeed, may perplex such as have not accustomed themselves to trim the midnight lamp, & who seem ambitious to know a little of every thing, but understand nothing as they ought. When Lord Coke pronounces our allegiance natural, we are not to suppose that he meant it natural in the severest sense of the word; for the obligation, like all others, is certainly moral. It is evident, that the Farmer acknowledges no other relation but what is founded in compact; but he has not told us expressly whether that was compact *de facto*, or compact *de constructione legis*, tho' from the principles he lays down, we can suppose him to have meant only an express compact, or, as the ingenious author of the Halifax Letter has it, *positive institution*. If this be his meaning (and I think it can be nothing else) he may be justly ranked with the author of a late Letter, said to be wrote by a Person in London to a Nobleman. In this Pamphlet we find it asserted, that when our ancestors landed upon American soil, "they were under no civil government but what they formed themselves; when they established their several settlements, out of regard to their mother-country, they sent home their several agents to tender their new acquisitions to their mother-country, on certain conditions then agreed on by the parties, and ratified by their respective Charters, which they looked upon sacred, and make their boast of like our Magna Charta of England." He goes on and says, that "without such a surrender Great-Britain could have no pretence to any authority over them; for the right was founded in compact;" and that "the same compact that gives Great-Britain any rightful authority over them, secures the privileges stipulated in that compact." The same note sang lately the author of a pamphlet wrote in Connecticut. He seem'd at a loss to find out a principle upon which we were bound to obey, before we received our Charters. He gravely asks "what determined these colonies to belong to Great-Britain rather than to Holland?" The author of the Halifax Letter, unluckily fell into the same mistake, when he held, that there was "no relation between the colonies and mother-country abstracted from compact or positive institution."

[The Remainder of this Letter in our next.]

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro fellow about 19 Years of Age. Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET

Continued Page 446

THE  
Boston-  
AND  
COUNTRY

Containing the freshest Advice,



No. 729  
Gazette,  
JOURNAL.  
Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1769.

B O S T O N, March 16. 1769.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town at Faneuil-Hall on Monday last, the Honorable JAMES OTIS, was chosen Moderator; and the following Town-Officers for the Year ensuing, viz.

Town-Clerk; Mr. William Cooper.  
Select-Men: Joshua Henthaw, Esq; Joseph Jackson, Esq; John Rudbeck, Esq; John Hancock, Esq; Mr. Henderson Inches, Samuel Pemberton, Esq; Mr. Jonathan Mason.

The Freeholders of the Town were unanimously voted to John Rowe, Esq; for his Services as a Selectman several Years past.

Town-Treasurer; Mr. David Jeffries.  
Overseers of the Poor. John Barret, Esq; Hon. Royal Tyler, Esq; Mr. Benjamin Dolbeare, Mr. William Whitwell, Mr. William Greenleaf, William White, Esq; Mr. Joseph Waldo, John Leverett, Esq; John Gore, Esq; Capt. Samuel Partridge, Thomas Tyler, Esq; and Capt. John Bradford.

Fireward: John Scollay, Esq; Newman Greenough, Esq; John Rowe, Esq; Mr. William Cooper, Mr. John Mico Wendell, Thomas Marshall, Esq; William Homes, Esq; Mr. Joseph Tyler, Capt. Adino Paddock, Mr. James Richardson, Capt. Benjamin Waldo, John Hancock, Esq; Mr. Samuel Adams, Capt. Martin Gay, Thomas Dawes, Esq; and Mr. Alexander Hill.

Wardens; Mr. Daniel Marsh, Mr. Joseph Belknap, Mr. Thomas Handasyd Peck, Mr. William Mackay, Mr. Samuel May, Mr. William Powell, Mr. Joseph Torrell, Mr. Thomas Walley, Mr. Benjamin Goodwin, Mr. Henry Hill. Two other Gentlemen were chosen, but were excused by Law.

Committee for Purchasing Grain, Joseph Jackson, Esq; William Homes, Esq; Nicholas Bylesstone, Esq; Surveyors of Wheat, John Tudor, Esq; Mr. John Lucas. Surveyor of Hemp. Mr. John Gray.

Affessors. Mr. William Fairfield, Mr. John Kneeland, Mr. Benjamin Church, Belcher Noyes, Esq; Mr. Jonathan Brown, Mr. Daniel Pecker, Moses Dethon, Esq; Collectors of Taxes. Mr. Samson Salter, Mr. Edward Holliday, Mr. Samuel Ruggles, junr. Mr. Abraham Savage. Clerks of the Market. Messrs. Fitch Pool, Samuel Barret, John Singleton Copley, Francis Green, George Spooner, Benjamin Andrews, Eliza Hutchinson, John Bernard, Joseph Barrell, Samuel Allen Otis, Jonathan Clarke, Bostenger Foster.

Informers of Deer, Messrs. Nathaniel Gardiner, and Samuel Whitwell.

Affay Masters. Capt. Martin Gay, and Mr. John Skinner. Fence Viewers. Mr. John Dyer, Mr. Samuel Dyer, Mr. Obadiah Lowe, Capt. John Joy, Mr. William Crafts.

Surveyors of Boards. Messrs. William Nichols, Clement Collins, Jacob Thayer, Joseph Edmunds, John Greenough, Isaac Vergoose, John Skillings, John Champney, Andrew Syms, Henry Allen, John Serjeant, Richard Walker, Samuel Turner, John Bulfinch, Abraham Howard, John Butler, Joseph Ayers.

Cullers of Staves, Messrs. Peter Cotta, Joseph Dyer, Manassah Marblers, John Haskins, David Spear, Jonathan Jenkins, Robert Breck, Job Wheelwright, Joshua Pico, Benjamin Sault, Paul Baxter, John Owen, Thomas Knox, Samuel White, Edward Cowell, Edward Potter, Peter Ellis, Nathan Spear, Timothy Pease, Jacob Williams, Nathaniel Waterman, Samuel Barnard, John Newell, Joseph Phillips, Henry Lucas.

Scavengers, No. 1 Nathaniel Baker, 2. Arthur Stoddard, 3. Benjamin Page, 4. Zechariah Hart, 5. Nicholas Gray, 6. Stephen Bruce, 7. Benjamin Goldthwaite, 8. Timothy White, 9. Nathaniel Hurd, 10. Oliver Wiswall, 11. John Martin, 12. Thomas Chafe.

Sealers of Leather. Samuel Bangs, Benjamin Cooper, David Loring, Cornelius Thayer, Thomas Knowlan.

Hayward. Mr. Edward Curtis.

Hogreeves, Messrs. David Simons, Thomas Curtis. Constables. Messrs. Augustus Hale, Francis Salmon, John Wells, Peter Barbour, Edward Baker, Stephen Symmes, Ezekiah Usher, Lyndzey George Wallis, Benjamin Adams, Josiah Fessenden, John Arnold, and James Swift.

Divers Affairs were referred to Committees, who are to report at the Adjournment, which was to Tuesday the 4th of April next, at 3 o'clock Afternoon.

By Letters from London, by the last Packet, we learn, That the Petitions and Letters from the Colonies had been laid before the House of Lords, and that they had passed some RESOLVES relative to America: That several of the Lords spoke in Favour of the Colonies, among whom were the Duke of Richmond and Lord Shelburne.—There were Objections made to the passing of the Resolves above-mentioned, as it was thought unreasonable to censure a people unheard, and from Evidences arising from one Side the Question only.—That the aforementioned Resolves were laid before the House of Commons, where it was thought they would be revived, and in some Respects altered; and that Things would take a more favourable Turn, as we had many Friends in that House.—We also learn, That Lord Rockingham was a ready Friend to America:—

Our Friends advise us steadily to persevere in Schemes of Oeconomy, and carefully to watch against every Thing of a tumultuous Nature, which would render the Repeal of the late Acts more difficult, which will take Place, but whether this Session is uncertain.

We learn also, that the Philadelphia Merchants have sent a Remonstrance to the Merchants of London, requesting they would interpose in their Favor.—That a Committee of the London Merchants had been chosen to take the Affair under Consideration; but nothing of Importance had as yet been done, nor could be during the recess of Parliament; and that Mr. Deberdt was very assiduous in his Endeavors to serve the Colonies.

On the 18th of December last died in London, of a Mortification in his Bowels, Mr. JOHN SPOONER, of this Town, Merchant, who with his Lady went from hence some time last Summer.

A Letter by the Packet from two Men, named Jonathan Meader and Thomas Neil, give an Account of a Disaster that happened to the Brigantine which they belonged to, called the Nantucket-Packet, Nath. Hulsey Master, bound from Nantucket to London: The Substance whereof is that on the 30th of November the Captain and Mate, and one Hand, were wath'd over-board & lost, and the Vessel lay at the Mercy of the Sea for two Days and Nights, when they discovered a Brig, who was not able to relieve them till three Days after, when the Captain whose Name was William Floger, bound to Pool, assisted them till they got near to Falmouth; they then made the best of their Way into that Port, and arrived the 23d Dec.—The Misfortune happened in Lat. 43° 25' Long. 25° 20': The Brig met with them in Lat. 47° 58' Long. 24° 5', and left them in Lat. 50° 30' Long. 15° 45'.

In the London Papers we find printed the Journal of Occurrences in Boston, as published in the New-York Journal.

It is said that the Headquarters for the Troops, and for his Majesty's Ships in these Parts is to be this Place. We hear a Sloop from the West-Indies loaded with Mollasses, Lemuel Ames, Master, coming in last Friday, was by the Violence of the Wind drove back as far as Cape Cod, and went ashore near Billingsgate; what Damage has been sustained we cannot learn, but it is said at High-Water the Tide goes over her.

The Captains Davies, Bryant, and Davenport were arrived in London, from this Place, as was also Capt. Troth at Pool:—There are Letters in Town in Answer to some that went by Capt. Calif, and by Capt. Freeman, so that without Doubt they are also arrived;—It is thought that Capt. Lloyd was arrived, as the Gentlemen the Selectmen of this Town have an Account of their Letter, &c. being received by Mr. Deberdt, which went in that Vessel.

We hear the Brig Lydia was ready to sail for this Place when the Packet left Falmouth: Capt. Dixey was to sail the 14th of January; and Capt. Davies about the 1st of February.

At the Request of divers of our Readers, the following Advertisement, taken from the New York Gazette and Weekly Post-Boy, is here inserted.

ADVERTISEMENT.  
PROPOSALS for printing by Subscription.  
AN ESSAY ON THE SUBLINE AND BEAUTIFUL.  
By the Rev. Mr. S. S. alias Hogarth's Beauty.

With additions & emendations, by the Rev. Mr. No-fee. S it is impossible from the bare title, to form any conception of the elegance or sublimity of this composition; it is thought necessary by the editor, for the encouragement of the work, to give a specimen of the whole, by collating a few passages, which, for grandeur of thought, as well as magnificence of language, will be acknowledged by every critical reader, to surpass the most admired strokes of Longinus.—In describing the passion of aversion and dislike, the author uses these glowing images.—It is foul, it is basely foul. And in another place, Take the Letter with all its fraud, forgery, villainy, scandal, falsehood and baseness to yourself. What a beautiful redundancy of expression! What copiousness and variety, with the most nervous and laconic brevity! To express that awful veneration and reverence, which every christian ought to entertain for holiness; Mr. Beautiful uses this splendid diction. One while I thought it might be the beauty of these letters; and that you intended them as ornaments to decorate and set off your naked paper, that it might appear lovely and defensible in the eyes of the holy brethren and sisters of New-York. It is not easy to say, whether the piety or the delicacy of this sentiment deserves the greatest admiration. For a specimen of the most poignant wit, take the following: Your's, Doctor must be a very queer reason, and a very perverse nature! As sharp as a razor! and like mustard strong! As an encomium on that deference and respect, which all nations have concurred in paying to the hoary head, our author in speaking of a venerable old clergyman, and one of the most learned and able writers in America, thus expresses himself. Pray, Doctor, put on your spectacles, and try again; learn to read before you attempt to write. Charming! said I and truly worthy of Mr. Hogarth's Beauty! These striking ex-

amples of the merit of Mr. Beauty's performance, will doubtless sufficiently recommend it for facilitating the subscription. In order, however, to avoid the imputation of partiality in favour of this sublime writer, I find myself obliged to acknowledge that the lustre of the last quotation, is considerably impaired by its not being altogether native and original. It bears too great a resemblance to a beautiful passage in a letter from the Rev. Mr. Knoll, to the Rev. Mr. Van Deeren, not to suspect the imitation. The passage in the letter as near as I can recollect, is in these words. Thou professest thyself to be a teacher, and thou hast not yet learnt to spell. Therefore art thou a dull stupid devil before all the world.

Subscriptions are taken in by Charles Calamy, at the sign of the Orange Wench, in Defamation Alley. By Samuel Blunderbuss, Esq; at the sign of Mount Abna, at the north corner of Billingsgate. By Dan Boenargor Fufios, at the sign of the Thunderbolt, in Brimstone Lane. By Mr. Tabitha Kett, at the three Termagants, in Gub-street; and by Dr. Revenge Stuart, of Tory Inn, at Wapping near Bishop's-Gate, leading to Point Plunder, just under Faggot-Hill, near Inquisitor's Hall, betwixt Mitre Monument, and Black Butcher Market, in Burnmen's Square, Persecution Commons.

On TUESDAY next, 21st March,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction Room in Queen Street,

A Variety of House Furniture,

belonging to a Person going out of the Province next Week, viz.

An excellent Eight-Day Clock; Mahogany Desk, Tables; Looking-Glasses, a Silver Tankard, Cann, Porringer, Spoon, Stone Rings, Gold Buttons;—a very good Grate Brass Front, some Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Tuesday next 10 o'Clock. J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Honorable Nathaniel Ropes, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Essex, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of John Richards late of Lynn, Gentleman, deceased, represented Insolvent, and Nine Months being allowed for bringing in said Claims—GIVE NOTICE, That we shall attend said Service at the House of Captain Samuel Johnson, Innholder in Lynn, on the first Monday of the Eight ensuing Months, from Two o'Clock to Six, P.M. March 16. 1769.

Zachary Collins, Samuel Johnson, Walter Phillips.

TO BE SOLD,

A very good Farm lying in the

South Part of Dedham, about 15 Miles Distance from the Town-House in Boston, and half a Mile South from the Great Road leading to Walpole, containing between 230 and 240 Acres, all very good Land, and lies in one whole Piece. Any Person or Persons inclining to purchase the same, may have it upon easy Terms, paying some Part of the Money down, and the other to be upon Interest with good Security. Those who incline to purchase may inquire of Messieurs Edes & Gill, Printers, and know further.

TO BE LETT,

SEVERAL Stores on a Wharf near the North Entrance-Office, very convenient for all Sorts Goods.—Enquire of Jonathan Jenkins, Cooper, on said Wharf, who Stores and Packs Fish upon most easy Terms.

Wants Employment in any Ca-

pacuity of Writing, whether in Merchant's Books, or any other Business, consisting in Penman-ship, a Person who understands Book-keeping and Merchandize, would also be willing to attend a Store.—Any Person whom this may suit by sending a Message to the Printers hereof, or at Captain Hulm's on Fort-Hill shall be immediately waited on.

TO BE SOLD,

A House and Land near the Sign

of the Globe, suitable for a Trader, with good Accommodations. Enquire of NATHANIEL LANGDON, near the Mill-Bridge. Who has to sell.

A good Assortment of European and Upholster's GOODS, very cheap. Also,

Choice loaf SUGAR.

THE Publick are hereby Notified,

That the Managers of Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY have r. lled up the Numbers, Blanks and Prizes, and prepared the Boxes for Drawing, which will commence as soon as the Tickets are all disposed of, which will be very soon.—Those who design to be Adventurers, must therefore purchase immediately, or they will be disappointed.

4 This refers to the dispute between Rev Sam. Seabury & D Chauncy  
1 Page 401. v Page 436. & To Find them look Index (vide Page 375)  
\* See molasses act pa. 9. — Glass act pa. 735. &c. & vid. pa. 323.

We are told that the Duke of Cumberland will not go to Sea again till the month of April; and there is some talk that his Royal Highness has expressed a great desire to go to AMERICA: which the politicians say would, if carried into execution, be a very sagacious step.

It is said that upwards of an hundred chairmen (besides many persons of various professions) have absconded since the late Riots at Brentford.

We are told that Bills of Indictment for the murder of Mr. Clarke (who died of the wounds he received at Brentford) are intended to be preferred against a person of some consideration, two agents in the business of hiring the mob, and five of the fellows who were personally concerned in the lawless riot, thro' which the unfortunate Mr. Clarke lost his life.

We are assured, a very great personage has lately expressed the most earnest desire to have the disputes between Great-Britain and the Colonies immediately settled upon the most amicable and lasting foundation.

Jan. 3. Yesterday the Earl of Harcourt took leave of their Majesties; and to-morrow he will set out on his embassy to the Court of France.

## A C A R D.

"Lord ————'s most respectful compliments to Mr. ————, and begs the favour to exert his utmost influence to prevent Mr. Wilkes's being elected an Alderman."

We learn from a Boston paper, of Nov. 7, that Mr. Ainsworth, a native of that place, has, for the quartering the troops, let his warehouse to them for three hundred pounds sterling a year, and that it will contain about two hundred and fifty soldiers. At present, when one neighbour in the colonies asks another, What news? This dreadful answer is given: The English have taken Boston.

It is said that if Mr. Wilkes had not been chosen Alderman of the ward of Farringdon without, Sir William Baker intended to have resigned his gown in favour of the Patriot.

The favourite toast among the freetholders of Middlesex is, "May the Horn of Freedom gore the vitals of slavery."

The last new conundrum among the town wits is, "Why is Mr. Wilkes like good steel?" Answer, "Because he grows sharper by whetting."

Yesterday at ten o'clock a gentleman in Doctor's Commons had an Alderman's gown, value 4s. and upwards, brought home to his house, in order to be presented to John Wilkes, Esq. in case of his election, and it was accordingly presented to that gentleman last night.

This morning Mr. Alderman Wilkes, attended by several gentlemen of distinction, walked for a considerable time in the garden belonging to the King's Bench Prison, in his new Alderman's gown.

We hear that an eminent goldsmith of this city will shortly present Mr. Alderman Wilkes with a superb gold chain of the most exquisite workmanship.

Yesterday gold rose one shilling per ounce, so that it now sells for four pounds two shillings the ounce. Silver also rose at the same time one penny per ounce, so that it now sells for five shillings and ten pence per ounce, which is more than it has sold at for many years past.

Jan. 7. We are informed that Mr. Alderman Wilkes intends to move, on the first day of Hilary term, his Majesty's Court of King's Bench for a habeas corpus, in order to be sworn into his newly elected office; which is the reason of that gentleman's appointing, in his answer to the Lord Mayor, the 24th instant, for his personal appearance at Guildhall. The habeas corpus does not issue *ex officio*, but must be obtained from the discretion of the Court, on suggestions of sufficient public or private importance, to shew that the suitor is in justice intitled to this writ.

It is said that a motion will be made at the next meeting of the city Senate, to allow the new-elected Alderman a pension of 1000l. per annum out of the city cash.

We are informed, that several of the Aldermen, exclusive of the Common Council, dined with Mr. Alderman Wilkes, this day, in the King's Bench Prison; and that Mr. Thomas, the marshal, offered Mr. Wilkes his own state room for the accommodation of that respectable body.

A Personage of very great family, doubtless without thinking, or that gift of foresight so peculiar to her country, said, on Mr. Wilkes's arrival in England, "If that man is not punished, I will spend the rest of my days in Germany." To which a witty Gentleman lately added, "May all her wishes be accomplished!"

Jan. 10. On Saturday each of the indigent prisoners in the King's Bench received a piece of Pork and a quantity of peas, the donation of Mr. Wilkes.

By a Letter from the island of St. Christopher's we are assured, that the assembly have voted five hundred Johannes's of 1s. 10d. each as a present to John Wilkes, Esq.

Sunday forenoon the Clerk of a certain Parish in Berkshire, who is a staunch Patriot, had his head so full of the cause, that in giving out the Psalms he exclaimed, "Let us sing to the praise of Wilkes & Liberty, two Staves of the 45th Psalm."

Jan. 13. How little did a certain great officer of the city think himself a prophet once, when he wished the patriot might have what he deserved, a chain—He certainly could not mean a golden one.

It is strongly reported that three sail of ships of the line of battle and two frigates are speedily to be put into commission at Portsmouth.

Jan. 14. We hear, a hundred Gentlemen have actually entered into a Subscription of twelve Guineas each, to be renewed annually for the benefit of a certain illustrious Patriot.

It is reported, as an actual fact, that in the West-India Islands, and a part of America, the sum of nine thousand pounds has been raised by subscription, as a present to Mr. Wilkes, "to enable him the better to preserve his Patriotism and Independency."

It is observable that scarce any Assembly in America or the West-India is now sitting: That of Jamaica ———— have led the way for all the Leeward Islands, as that of Boston has done for all America.

Please to see the following.

SOME TIME since was printed at *Perth* in *New-Hampshire*, "AN APPEAL TO THE IMPARTIAL PUBLIC, in Behalf of the Oppressed: Being an Answer to their Call, from the Massachusetts-Gazette, or Boston Weekly News-Letter of Thursday June 16, respecting a Piece in that Paper of May 13, 1768, signed by eleven Ministers in *Boston* with some Remarks on that singular Publication, by JOHN MURRAY, A. M. Pastor of the Church at BOSTON, in the County of LINCOLN, and Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY."

The reason which has been currently handed about, why the Printer of said Appeal did not publish the Printing of it, as is usual, and for some time after he had printed it, refused to deliver any of the printed copies, even to the Subscribers for it, is, That one of the associated Pastors of Boston went to Portsmouth, just about the time the last sheets were striking off, and threatened to prosecute the Printer for printing a *Libel*, in case he should publish the printing of it: And it is fact, the Printer was so intimidated, that he sent out Papers to some of the said Subscribers to see if they would oblige themselves to indemnify him.—What a pretty Story this! And what honor must it reflect on the rev. associates in the judgment of the impartial public! Didn't these rev. gentlemen publicly declare, that Mr. Murray was guilty of heinous crimes? And didn't they refer it to the impartial public, whether it could be for the honor of our common religion to countenance him as a preacher of the gospel, who was guilty of such atrocious crimes, without exhibiting the least proof of his being guilty of the same? Didn't the impartial public call upon Mr. Murray to tell his story, and to exhibit what he could in his own vindication? Didn't they also signify, that they expected the associated pastors would be more particular in pointing out his heinous crimes, and exhibit evidence for the proof of every instance? And all this as necessary in order to come to an impartial judgment upon the matter referred to their consideration. And didn't the impartial public say, The evidence to take away the Life of a Man's moral Character, and especially a Gospel-Minister's, ought to be as full and strong, as to take away the Life of his Body? Would not these Rev. Gentlemen account this a sound maxim, if their own moral characters should be publicly attacked? But have they produced the least evidence, as yet, to prove Mr. Murray guilty of any one instance of criminal conduct? Isn't a man always supposed innocent, till there is sufficient proof of his guilt, according to the British constitution? And are not such persons grossly guilty of defamation, and exposed to suffer great damages for the same, who have publicly exposed a gentleman, a gospel-minister by name, as being of an extreme bad moral character, without producing the least authentic evidence for the proof of the same? And when the accused is demanded by the judges, Art thou guilty, or not guilty? and he is about to open his mouth to them, can it reflect any honor upon the accusers, (in the eyes of the judges) for them to seize the accused by the throat, or to gag him, or to use any violent means—to prevent his speaking a word in answer to the demand?

And now, can any thing less be expected of these Rev. Gentlemen by the impartial public.—Can any thing less wipe away the reproach from themselves which they have contracted, than a humble, penitent, public acknowledgment of their imprudent and injurious treatment of their brother in the gospel? Treatment that none can doubt to be contrary to that golden rule of our divine Lord, *All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.*

By one who is a true Friend of the Rev'd. associated Pastors, and a Lover of Impartiality.

SAVANNAH, (in Georgia) February 8.

A Spanish Vessel arrived at Jamaica, the people on board of which inform, that 300 Houses were lately destroyed on the Island of Cuba, by a violent shock of an Earthquake.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina.) Jan. 6.

A violent Storm happened at the Havana, the latter end of October, which drove 5 Spanish Ships of the Line on shore, three of whom, with several other Vessels, were entirely lost.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

The Letters by the Packet in general, are very silent with respect to American Politics, we are sorry it is not in our Power to give our Readers any Intelligence relating thereto; only we hear, that the Persons in our Power in England seemed to soften, with the regard to the ill Opinion they had imbibed of the Americans; that their Friends increased; that the discreet Behaviour of the Inhabitants of Boston, gave great Pleasure to their Well-wishers in the Mother Country; and that it was hoped, in the End, all would turn out well.

PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire,) March 17.

LAST Wednesday Morning about Four o'Clock, the large Mansion House of Col. JONATHAN MOULTON, of Hampton, together with two Stores contiguous thereto, where wholly consumed by Fire.—This melancholly Accident, it is supposed was occasioned by a Beam taking Fire under the Hearth in his Parlor. The Flames had got to so great a height before the Discovery, that it was with great Difficulty the Family escaped with their Lives: Col. Moulton saved no other Clothing than a Cloak, and a Gentleman who happened occasionally to lodge that Night at the Colonel's was obliged to jump out of the Chamber Window.—When he was first called upon, he did not know the Occasion, and had put on most of his Cloaths before the Smoke apprized him of his Danger. There were between Fifteen and Twenty Souls in the House, who thro' the good Providence of God, were all saved unhurt. All the Furniture, which was very good and valuable, was wholly consumed, but the Shop Goods, Books, Bonds, Notes and other Papers, which were in the Stores were happily saved. This loss is estimated at £. 3000 Sterling.

S A L E M, March 14.

Extract of a Letter from a Master of a Vessel, dated London, December 10, 1768.

"I arrived here the 21st of November, and am now discharged, and ready to take on board; but I cannot learn that there is any Goods to be shipped for Boston;

nor do I expect any Goods but your own, as there is not one Order for the least Thing. I never knew such dull Times here before, and we will be the Event, God only knows.—All Trade seems to be at a Stand. I am sorry to see I must tarry so long at this Season, as 'tis almost all Night here: I long to get into fresh Air, for here is nothing but Smoke, Fogs and Rain. This is the first Opportunity since I arrived here, as Capt. Scott was just gone."

Extract of another Letter from London, of the same Date.

"Every Thing shall be done to further the Dispatch of your Vessel out; but at present we have not a single Order, save one we received Yesterday. What can be done with the Number of Ships that will be here from America, we know not. Every Thing relative to Navigation looks exceeding gloomy at present, nor is the Prospect of an Amendment more pleasing."

B O S T O N, March 20.

We have endeavoured to procure the RESOLVES of the Right Honourable the House of Lords, relative to American Affairs, but cannot; however what follows is said to be the Substance of them.

I. RESOLVED, That the Votes, Resolutions and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts-Bay, in the Months of January and February last respecting several late Acts of Parliament so far as the said Votes, Resolutions and Proceedings import a denial of, or do draw into Question the Power and Authority of his Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, to make Laws and Statutes of sufficient Force and Validity to bind the Colonies and People of America, Subjects of the Crown of Great-Britain, in all Cases whatever, are illegal, unconstitutional and derogatory to the Rights of the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain.

II. RESOLVED, That the Resolutions of the said House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in January last to write Letters to the several Houses of Representatives of the British Colonies on the Continent, desiring them to join with the said House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in Petitions which do deny or draw into Question the Right of Parliament to impose Duties and Taxes upon his Majesty's Subjects in America; and in pursuance of the said Resolutions the writing such Letters, in which certain late Acts of Parliament imposing Duties and Taxes are stated to be infringements of the Rights of his Majesty's Subjects in the other Colonies, tending to create unlawful Combinations, repugnant to the Laws of Great-Britain, and subversive of the Constitution.

III. RESOLVED, That it appears that the Town of Boston in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, has for some Time past been in a State of great Disorder & Confusion; and that the Peace of said Town has at several Times been disturbed by Riots and Tumults, of a dangerous Nature, in which the Officers of his Majesty's Revenue there have been obstructed by Acts of Violence in the Execution of the Laws, and their Lives endangered.

IV. RESOLVED, That it appears that the ordinary Civil Magistrates in the said Town of Boston, did not exert their Authority for suppressing the said Riots and Tumults.

V. RESOLVED, That in these Circumstances of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and of the Town of Boston, the preservation of the public Peace, and the due Execution of the Laws become impracticable, without the Aid of a Military Force to support and protect the Civil Magistrate, and the Officers of his Majesty's Revenue.

VI. RESOLVED, That the Declarations and Resolutions and Proceedings in the Town Meetings at Boston, the 14th of June, and 23rd of September, were illegal, unconstitutional, and calculated to excite Sedition and Insurrections in his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

VII. RESOLVED, That the appointment at the Town Meeting on the 12th of September of a Convention to be held in the Town of Boston on the 22d of that Month, to consist of Deputies from the several Towns and Districts in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay; and the issuing a Precept by the Selectmen of the Town of Boston, to each of said Towns and Districts for the Election of such Deputies, were proceedings subversive of his Majesty's Government, and evidently manifesting a design in the Inhabitants of the said Town of Boston, to usurp a new unconstitutional Authority, independent of the Crown of Great-Britain.

VIII. RESOLVED, That the Elections by the several Towns and Districts in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, of Deputies to sit in the said Convention, and the Meeting of such Convention in consequence thereof, were daring Insults offered to his Majesty's Authority, and an audacious usurpation of the Powers of Government.

IX. RESOLVED, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty to return his Majesty Thanks for the Communication which he has been graciously pleased to make his Parliament, of several papers relative to public Transactions in his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

To express our sincere satisfaction in the Measures which his Majesty has pursued for supporting the Constitution and inducing a due Obedience to the Authority of the Legislature.

To give his Majesty the strongest assurance that his Parliament will effectually stand by and support his Majesty in such further Measures as may be found necessary to maintain the Civil Magistrate in a due execution of the Laws in his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

And we conceive that nothing can be more immediately necessary either for the maintenance of his Majesty's Authority in the said Province, or for the guarding his Majesty's Subjects therein from being farther deluded by the Arts of wicked and designing Men, than to proceed in the most speedy and effectual Manner for bringing to condign Punishment the Chief Authors and Instigators of the late Disorders, to beseech his Majesty that he will be graciously pleased to direct his Majesty's Governor of Massachusetts-Bay to take the most effectual Methods for procuring the fullest Information that can be obtained, touching all Treasons or Misdemeanors of Treason committed.

See these Resolves with the proper references page 436. & vid. pa. 424.  
A Pres. Jno Horne a Patriot. \* Jn. Wilkes.

ted within his Government since the 30th of December last; and transmit the same, together with the Names of the Persons who were most active in the Commission of such Offences, to one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in order that his Majesty may issue a special Commission for enquiring, of hearing, and determining the said Offences, within this Realm, pursuant to the Direction of the Statute of the 13th of the Reign of King Henry the VIIIth, if his Majesty shall, upon receiving the said Information, see sufficient Ground for such a Proceeding.

The Speaker of the late House of Representatives for this Province, received the following Letter last Week.  
*North-Carolina, Newbern, 10th Nov. 1768.*

**SIR,**  
The House of Assembly of this Colony being Pro-rogued to the 3d Instant, prevented my sooner laying before them your very important Letter of the 11th of February last, the Purport of which they proceeded immediately to take into their Consideration. And I am directed to inform you that they are extremely obliged to the Assembly of the Massachusetts-Bay, for communicating their Sentiments on so interesting a Subject, and shall ever be ready firmly to unite with their Sister Colonies in pursuing every Constitutional Measure for Redress of the Grievances so justly complain'd of.

This House is desirous to cultivate the strictest Harmony and Friendship with the Assemblies of the Colonies in general, and with your House in particular.

With you we entertain the strongest Confidence of his Majesty's Clemency and Justice; nor do we doubt but that the dutiful and united Supplications of his loyal American Subjects will meet with his most gracious Favour and Acceptance.

This House have therefore taken the earliest Opportunity permitted them of pursuing Measures for obtaining Redress similar to those adopted by yours, and have directed their Agent *Henry Eustice McCulloch, Esq.* to join the Agents of the other Colonies in obtaining a Repeal of those oppressive Acts of Parliament imposing Duties on Paper, Glass, &c. in America.

The Assembly of this Colony will at all Times receive with Pleasure the Opinion of your House in Matters of general Concern to America, and be equally willing on every such Occasion to communicate their Sentiments, not doubting of their meeting a candid and friendly Acceptance. In the Name, and by Order of the House of Assembly, I am, with great Regard,

Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,  
**JOHN HARVEY, Speaker.**

To the Hon. *THOMAS CUSHING, Esq.* late Speaker, &c.  
Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Distinction, in Maryland, to a Merchant in this Place, dated Feb. 3.

"Since I wrote that of the 6th, the Gentlemen of this Town being inform'd that there is some Men with you that understand making Engines for extinguishing Fire, and as we choose to give our Countrymen the preference to that of our ungrateful Mother—They requested me to write to my Friend there, to procure One, and send it in the John, when she comes, if it can be got ready, and if that please, we shall send to you for Two more."

Extract of a Letter from London, Jan. 4, 1769.  
"There is no Chance of its being in our Power to procure a Freight for your Vessel from hence, so expect the must go for a Load of Salt."

It is said that the Duke of Richmond and Earl of Sandwich, two Noblemen who have distinguished themselves by their steady Attachment to the Cause of Liberty and Truth, dissented from the late Resolution pass'd in a certain august Assembly; alledging that it was not consistent with their Sentiments to proceed to Censure upon hearing one Side only.

We hear that there are Letters in Town of a late Date from London by the Packet, which mention that *John Fisher, Esq.* (who was lately suspended by the famous Commissioners) is by the Ministry honorably reinstated in his Office of Collector of his Majesty's Customs at Salem; to the very great Mortification of *VERARD* and his low Set, who had infamous and dirty Designs in this Business, but to the Joy and Satisfaction of all worthy honest Men, who delight in Justice, and have the real Interest of the Crown at Heart.

Wednesday last died suddenly, Deacon *WILLIAM LEE*, aged 90, a noted Shipbuilder at the North Part of this Town. His Remains were decently interred last Saturday Afternoon.

Thursday Evening last we had a severe Gale of Wind, which blew down several Tops of Chimneys, Fences, &c. but providentially no Lives were lost.

Saturday last being the anniversary of the Repeal of the Stamp Act, the British Flag was displayed on Liberty-Tree, and at Noon, a Number of Gentlemen met in the Hall under the same, where a Number of Loyal Toasts were drank.

**Messieurs EVES & GILL,**  
WHAT a deplorable situation must a man be in to find that by artful and false representations, he has rais'd the resentment of the most august body on earth, against a numerous, faithful and loyal people; and that Resolves have in consequence thereof, pass'd upon them, for disaffection, treason and rebellion, which never existed either in the heart or head of a single subject in the British colonies; excepting perhaps a few Cuckolded Gentlemen now on their preferment. I say, What a deplorable condition must such a man be in, when he thinks—He must know, that such Resolutions have pass'd with great reluctance; and that their Editors will be glad to find, upon further enquiry, that the people are free from that disaffection, treason and rebellion they stand charg'd with. It certainly will so appear upon a further enquiry; when the resentment of that august body will fall back, weighty indeed upon those who may have dared to proceed so far in deception, as to reach the Throne itself.—It is said that the great Leader in falsehood and deception, drops upon the last advice from home, and I do not at all wonder at it; nor should I be in the least surpris'd to hear, that in the horror and anguish of his guilty mind (situated as he is) he had made the experiment of a four-penny rope, as a momentary relief from his wretched condition.  
*Mount Desert, March 1769.*

On Friday last *Colonel HENRY VASSALL* departed this Life, in the 48th Year of his Age, at his Seat in Cambridge. We hear that he will be interred, if the Weather permits, on Wednesday next, and that the Funeral will go precisely at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

**§41 The Sale of the Household Goods,** advertised in the first Page of this Paper, to be sold at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street To-Morrow, is adjourn'd to some future Day.

To be sold very cheap for Cash, inquire at *Mr. Isaac Plerce*, up *Seaback's Court*, near the Orange-Tree, or at *Mrs. Jane Eustis's Shop* in King-Street.

**Blue and white India China, oblong and octagon Dishes, enamel'd and blue and white Tea-Cups and Saucers, enamel'd and blue & white Bowls of various Sizes.**—Also a Parcel of very good Cod Lines, by large or small Quantities, and a few Groce Cod Hooks.

**This is to Inform all who have a** Mind to encourage Home Manufactures, that they may have all sorts of Basket work'd Death-head, Coat and Waistcoat Buttons, made in the Neatest and Strongest Manner, either of Gold or Silver Thread, Silk-Twist, Mohair, &c. by Engraving of the Printers.

**On Tuesday the 4th of April,** Between the Hours of Twelve and One, At the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

**Will (absolutely) be sold by Public Vendue,** to the highest Bidder, and a good Warrantee Deed given to the Purchaser,

**That valuable Farm in Chelsea, belonging** to the Estate of the late *Joseph Dudley, Esq.* deceased, known by the Name of *Dudley's Farm*, containing One Hundred Acres of choice Upland, with a large Dwelling-House thereon; also 36 Acres of fine Salt Marsh, near said Farm, both within one Mile of the Meeting-House.

*J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.*

**TO BE SOLD CHEAP,** A SCHOONER about 115 Tons Burthen, one Year Old—And a new SCHOONER between 50 and 60 Tons. Inquire of *John Hamer.*

**IMPORTED, and to be sold at the House of Captain JOSEPH GOLDTHWAIT, in Back-Street—A few** Millenary Goods, at almost the Sterling Cost; among which is a very genteel Assortment.

**A THEFT,**

ON Thursday Night the 16th Instant, the Shop of me the Subscriber was broke open, and robbed of the following Articles, viz.—2 Bundles of Mens Work'd Stockings—1 Bundle of fine Cotton ditto—1 Bundle of Womens Work'd ditto—Several Remnants of Irish Linens, some of them containing from 12 to 20 Yards—About 20 Pair of Mens Shoes and Pumps—A Number of crooked Combs—Several Pieces of Paduoy, Satin and other Ribbons—Crown Soap—Bundles of Penknives and Jack-knives—Part of two Pieces of coloured Silk Handkerchiefs—Dark and other coloured Threaded—Womens Shoes—A Box of Needles of different Sorts—A Receipt Book—And about Forty Shillings Lawful Money in Cash.

Whoever shall apprehend or detect the Thief or Thieves so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall have the Sum of **TEN DOLLARS** Reward, and all necessary Charges, by me  
*JOHN CARNES.*  
*Boston, March 13, 1769.*

**A ROBBERY.**

ON Friday Night the 17th Instant, a Dwelling-House in this Town was Robbed of sundry Articles, among which were the following. One large Copper Kettle Pot holding between four and five Pailsfull; one large Copper Fryingpan; one Brass Wash Basin; one Clothes Line and Reel, &c. &c. Whoever will give Information, so that the Thief or Thieves may be brought to Justice, may depend upon being reasonably Rewarded. And if either of the above-mentioned Articles should be offered for Sale, it is desired they may be stopped, and reasonable Notice given to the Printers hereof:  
*Boston, 10th March 1769.*

**CHOICE Cherry-RUM,** by the Barrel, Kegs of single Gallon, to be sold by *ENOCH BROWN*, on *Boston-Neck*.—At which Place Cash is given for good Country-made Cloth for Outside Wear, and West-India Goods of all Sorts, for any Kinds of Under-Wares.

**TO BE SOLD or LET, on reasonable TERMS,** and entered upon the 5th Day of April next;

A Good large convenient double House, situate in *Medford*, (near the Great Bridge) Four Miles from *Charlestown-Ferry*, which has been improved (and well accustom'd) as a Tavern, for many Years past; together with about 30 Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, Shed, and other Accommodations thereon. For further Particulars, inquire of *ISAAC ROYALL, Esq.* of *Medford* aforesaid.

Said *ROYALL* has to sell a valuable Tract of Land in *South Hadley*, containing about 900 or 1000 Acres, which he will sell very reasonably.

*N. B.* Any Person of good Character, that can be well recommended, and understand all Sorts of Farming Business, may hear of Encouragement, by applying to said *ROYALL*.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A likely Negro Woman, about** 21 Years of Age, can do any sort of Household Work, Enquire of *Edes and Gilt.*

**TO BE SOLD on reasonable Terms,** a good Two-Mast Boat, almost new, with Sails, Rigging, and a good Cable and Anchor.—Inquire of *Mr. John Harris*, Boat-Builders, or *Samuel Clark*, at the North End.

**ALL Persons indebted for this Paper,** whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

**William Maxwell,**

In King-Street, opposite the Bunch of Grapes Tavern and Kilby-Street, Sells the general assortment of Wines, commonly advertised in the public Prints, as good, cheap and genuine as others, for Cash only, also

**GOOD Old Cane Spirit, Jamaica ditto, Sundry Sorts of Cordial Waters, viz. Dr. Stevens, Cinnamon, Clove, Aniseed, &c. a few 42 Gallon Casks of Old Jamaica Spirit to sell by the Cask, good White Sugar cheap, Brown and Loaf ditto, Souchong and Boba Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Oatmeal, Flour, Raisins, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pimento or Allspice cheap by the Dozen, Durham Mustard, English and Rhode-Island Cheese, and sundry other ditto's cheap for Cash.**

**TO BE SOLD**

**By Benjamin Church,**

At his usual Place of Sale;

**On THURSDAY Evening next.**

**B**road Cloths, Ratteens, Serges, Beaver Coatings, Kerseys, Camblets, Shalloons, Russells, Poplins, Irish Hollands, Checks, Sheetings, Men & Women's Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c. Sundry Articles of Household, as Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, &c. Wearing Apparel, viz. Several Silk Coats, a Silver Tuffia Jacket, &c.—also small Arms, Watches, &c. &c.

**To be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,**

**By Moses Desbon,**

At the West End of Faneuil-Hall Market

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday.

**16, 9, 8, 7 & 6-4 Blankets, De-**

vonshire Kerseys, several Don Coverlids, Checks, Irish Linens, Bag Holland, Mens Hose, Osnaburghs, Linseys, mix'd Baize, handsome Brass Andirons, Copper Kettipots, Mens check Handkerchiefs, a handsome Cardinal, Sheetings, Fustians, striped Hollands, &c.

**PUBLIC VENDUE OFFICE North-End,**

**TO DAY & TO-MORROW,**

**Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE**

**By John Gerath,**

At his Vendue Office NORTH-END;

**P**ompadors, scarlet, crimson, mixed, drab, claret, copper, and other coloured Broad Cloths—Shalloons to match the Cloths, &c.—Red, blue, green, pearl, claret, and other coloured Duffels, Ratteens, Shags, &c. About 30 Pieces Irish Linens, Checks, Sheetings, &c. And a great Variety of other Articles.

All Country Traders, Shopkeepers, and others, are hereby kindly invited to said Office, North-End, on every **TUESDAY**, where they may depend upon being used uncommonly well, by their humble Servant,  
*JOHN OERR, N.*

**To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, by**

**Benjamin Adams,**

To-Morrow Evening, at his Room in Fifth-Street, next Door to the Sign of the Red Lion, lately improved by *Mr. Harris,*

**Broad Cloths, Checks, new and second hand Wearing Apparel, new and second-hand Household Furniture, new and second-hand Wigs, Books, Writing Paper, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c.**

*N. B.* Silver Watches, and superfine Burnt China, at private Sale.

**By PUBLIC VENDUE,**

**At NEW AUCTION ROOM,**

**By ELIAS DUPEE,**

Between the Swing & Draw Bridge, near the Golden Key, over *Mr. John Dupée*, Mathematical Instrument Maker's Shop, will be expos'd to Sale, next

Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday Evenings,

**B**road Cloths, Ratteens, Bearskins, Kerseys, Plaids, Yard-wide Stuffs, Camblets, Callimancoes, Tammies, Shalloons, Irish Linens, Gaiters, Checks, Thread, Hosiery, Saus, Apparel, Watches, Time Piece, House Goods, &c.

Constant Attendance will be given at above said Place to receive in Orders, Commitments, &c.

**CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.**

**ENTERED IN.**

*Building from New-London, Freeman; Hat & and Sweat from Maryland Wier and Pitt hard from Virginia. Blauw from New-York. Smith from St. Martins. Snow from North-Carolina. M'Leod from Capt. Nicholas.*

**OUTWARD BOUND.**

*Eager for Nova-Scotia. Snow and Gray for Maryland. Kosi for Surranam. Conway for Georgia. Gorbom for Virginia. Andrews for Dominica. Rabson for London. Lobo for Halifax. Freeman for New-London. Ninot for Barbados.*

**CLEARED OUT.**

*Equal for New-London. Parker and Church for Philadelphia. Cummins for Oporto. M'Carthy and Turner for Africa. Dean for Jamaica. Jantini for S. Carolina.*

**Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,**

Eleven Whites No Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Five.

**High Water at Boston, for this present Week.**

Monday, 35 m. after 9 Friday, 6 m. after 1

Tuesday, 45 m. after 10 Saturday, 50 m. after 3

Wednesday, 33 m. after 11 Lord's-day, 40 m. after 2

Thursday, 10 m. after 12 First 21, 14 Day, 7 Aft.

*Scotch Men 1 vid. act pa, 735 Vol. 1.*

*Richmont & Thelburne \* Gov. Barnard = see page 440 & Scotch Men 1 vid. act pa, 735 Vol. 1.*  
*in Londons. & vide Pa. 43 v page 440.*

7vid.  
Farmer's  
Letters  
page  
781.  
Vol. 1.

I HAVE no intention to make a reply to your answer to the Letters above mentioned, which I doubt not, you will in due time receive, from the masterly pen of that able writer, the FARMER.

My principal design in what follows, is to convince you, of the folly and vanity of attempting to make that appear to be right, which is in its own nature wrong.

Be pleased, then, to suppose, that a near relation, had left you in your infancy, a valuable estate, which fell under your Father's direction, as your natural guardian; and which he had but a very little while under his care, before he discovered, that by a proper management of it, an estate belonging to your elder brethren, which he had also the care of, and upon which he resided, might be greatly improved: Accordingly, by an artful exchange of the produce of the former, for the produce of the latter, his other children grew immensely rich, whilst you had only a bare subsistence.

It is not to be supposed, that in your infancy and childhood, you should take notice of the advantage your brethren had reaped, from such a partial management of your estate; but as soon as you grew up to years of discretion, you began to discover what measures had been pursued, to enrich them and impoverish you:—That some of your needy brethren, who had wasted their substance by luxury and extravagance, whilst they lived with their Father, had successively been appointed overseers of your estate, on purpose to repair their ruined fortunes:—That many of them not content with the ample provision made for them, out of the profits of your estate, and instead of exerting their best endeavours to improve it, for your advantage, agreeable to their most solemn promise, when they first took charge of it, were perpetually projecting schemes of profit to themselves, their friends and dependants, by new, and more partial methods of negotiating, the produce of the two estates: And to effect their mercenary views the more securely, had transmitted to your Father, through the hands of their interested patrons, most exaggerated accounts, of immense profits arising from your estate, notwithstanding the restrictions laid upon it, and that unless it was subjected to still more and greater, restrictions, such was the haughty, turbulent, and factious disposition you discovered, there was great reason to apprehend, you would very soon renounce any subjection to your Father, and no longer submit to his authority.

If in consequence of such an abusive misrepresentation of facts, your elder brethren, who lived with your Father, and whose advice he always followed, in any matters of importance, envying your prosperity, and conscious that the undeserved treatment you had met with, must excite your resentment, should readily give credit to the false and malicious reports they had received; and under the influence of such vicious motives, should prevail upon your Father, to join with them in forming a plan, which you saw actually carrying into execution, whereby a great part, of the immediate profits of your estate, in violation of the natural and indefeasible right you had to the fruits of your own labour, and honest industry, was taken from you, without your consent, and bestowed upon some of the meanest, and most unworthy of your brethren above-mentioned, who had effected their avaricious and base purposes, by representing your character, in such an unjust and odious light:

In such a melancholy situation, and under such unhappy circumstances, would you not naturally be led to conclude, that your Father, from some unaccountable predilection, or prejudice in favour of his other children, had suffered your interest to be sacrificed to their's?—Would you not think it impossible to reconcile, such a partial discrimination, with the principles of justice and equity? Or to render it consistent with that paternal regard, which every child is entitled to, who has done nothing to forfeit his parent's protection and favour, especially, one, whose estate had been so advantageous to him, and the rest of his children.

In short, must not such a discrimination be, in its own nature wrong, and is it not therefore impossible it should be right?

Would it be sufficient to silence your complaints; to tell you, "if your Father takes from you more than is just, you have a right to petition, and ought to be relieved"? Does not this necessarily imply, "that his power is not so unlimited, but he may do wrong"? And consequently to "deny the exercise of it in some respects, could not be Phrenzy of the rankest kind".

Give me leave to suppose again, that you had forwarded a Petition to your Father, setting forth

your grievances, and praying for redress, in the most humble and dutiful manner; but by the artful intrigues of some of your ill-minded brethren who were near his person, you were debarred access to him, and he was prevailed upon to give credit, to the false and malicious reports he had received of your undutiful behaviour:

Would you not be astonished and grieved, to find yourself thus condemned, unheard, without knowing what you had to say in your own defence?

But, what must be the degree of your astonishment and grief, when you came to find, that new, and heavier burthens were imposed upon you, and that your Father had sent some of the worst of his servants to execute his commands? And in justification of his severe treatment of you, had declared, to your brethren, and all the neighbourhood, in the most publick manner, that he believed the accounts he had received, of your turbulent and factious deportment, to be true; and that if it was suffered to prevail, it would be productive of the most fatal consequences to the whole family: Would it be at all surprizing, if, under the pressure of such accumulated misfortunes, you should be ready to exclaim; surely, my parent has forgot that I am his child! else why am I thus excluded his presence, and not permitted to speak, in vindication of my conduct? Unhappily for me! my unworthy brethren, who envy my prosperity, have but too well succeeded, in their wicked devices, to render me odious in my Father's sight:—They have persuaded him to believe, that I am independent, when, if I know my own heart, it does not harbour a wish or thought, inconsistent with the most filial respect and reverence for his person; and cheerful obedience to his paternal authority.—I am conscious of no wilful offence, whereby I have justly incurred his displeasure, but I find my innocence is no security against the pestilential blasts of envy, and the malevolent stratagems of slander and defamation:

My Father and brethren, have paid themselves, out of the produce of my estate, more than fifty times the amount, of what assistance they afforded me in my younger years:—Is this not enough? I am willing to give more;—But then surely, how much I am able to give, and in what manner, and out of what part of the produce of my estate the same shall be raised, ought to be left solely to my judgment, and I have undoubtedly a right to know how it is disposed of, lest instead of being improved for my benefit, it eventually prove the means of my destruction.

And as more and greater advantages are expected, from the produce of my estate, than have been heretofore derived; it seems but just and reasonable, that I should have the management of it in my own hands, and the means of improving it in my own power, so far, at least, as was originally promised by my Father, in the most solemn manner, under his own hand and seal; and has since been repeatedly and jointly recognized by him and my elder brethren.

Can my Father expect I should love him and be obedient to his commands, unless he will afford me the same protection and favour he affords to his other children?—Can he expect that harmony and a good understanding should subsist between us whilst they are practising every art to lessen me in the esteem of our common parent?—Shall Ephraim envy Judah, and expect that Judah should not vex Ephraim?—Am I a servant, am I a born slave, why am I spoiled?

If the foregoing Reflections, in the case, as I have stated it, between a parent and his children, are natural and just, I leave the application to those, who may think them worthy of notice; always protesting, against any application of them, to the present controversy between Great-Britain and her colonies; a subject, which I freely own, far exceeds the slender capacity of one who sincerely wishes for the prosperity of both, and who whilst you can heartily join with him, is with equal sincerity,

Sir,  
Your assured Friend,  
and most humble servant,

CHARLES BRIDGES

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY the 13th Day of April next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Daniel Taylor, Innholder in Concord.

A Convenient Dwelling House and Barn, with one Acre and ten Rods of Land, consisting of a good Orchard and Garden Spot, situate in the Easterly Part of Concord, on the great Road, being Part of the Estate of Jacob Taylor, late of Concord, deceased.

N. B. There is to be sold next adjoining to said House, almost any Quantity of Excellent Land under Forty Acres, consisting of the various Kinds of Land, suitable for Improvement.

A Widow Woman, with a good Brest of Milk, would go into a Family to suckle; any Person wanting such an one, may be further informed by inquiring of Edes & Gill.

Thus refers to the Management of Great Britain with her Colonies.

## COD-LINES

SUPERIOR to any Imported, Manufactured and to be Sold by Box and Auster, at their Store in Kings Street, near the Head of the Long Wharf, Boston.

Where may be had,

Fine Whale Wharps, Cordage, Cables, &c.

## ANCHORS.

ON Tuesday the 21st Instant, at Eleven o'Clock, will be Sold by Publick Vendue, at Wheelwright's Wharf—About Thirty new Fishermen's Anchors.

## A few Hogheads of Barbadoes

RUM—Fontineat Wine, exceeding good, — Jar Oyl—Bohea Tea—and an Assortment of West-India Goods as usual, to be sold by BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Junr. at his Store opposite Swing-Bridge.

## NEW RICE

JUST imported, and to be sold by CHARLES MILLER, on Minor's T. Also, Raw and Indian dress Deer Skins, choice Indigo, raw Silk, Beaver, Cocos, &c.

## Choice Lemons, new Fruit, at

Three Pounds Twelve Shillings O. T. per 100, and one Fifteen per Dozen, sold by John Crosby, Lemon Trader, at the Sign of the Basket of Lemons, South-End.

Boston, March 11, 1769.

WHEREAS Katharine, the Wife of me the Subscriber, has eloped from her Bed and Board.—These are to forewarn all Persons from harbouring or crediting her on my Account as I hereby declare I will not pay One Farthing of any Debt she may contract from the Date hereof.

At Witness my Hand.

WILLIAM SMITH.

THIS is to Notify the Proprietors of a New Township granted to Benjamin Malliken, Esq; and others in 1765, in Lien of a former Township called Rosely Canada, who are in Arrears of the Taxes levied on their Rights, viz. a Tax of £. 40 8, voted October 22, 1751, also a Tax of £. 4, voted June 11, 1754, and a Tax of 6s. voted Nov. 16, 1758; by the Proprietors of said former Township for defraying the Charges thereof, being £. 36 8s. on each Right, also their Proportion of £. 150, voted January 21, 1767, and £. 82 9s. 4d. voted December 8, 1767, by the Proprietors of said New Township, for defraying the Charges thereof, being £. 4 13s. 7d. on each Right, with Interest from June 1768, of which Taxes the Delinquents of the following Rights are in Arrears, viz. The Original Rights of

|                       |                    |     |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----|
| Nath. Jewett, No. 64, | Abraham Branch     | 27, |
| John Page             | Jam. Platts, junr. | 34, |
| James Chandler        | John Platts        | 62, |
| Michael Hopkinson     | Stephen Peabody    | 73, |
| John Stuart           | Eliza Davis        | 13, |
| Aaron Drifter         | David Kimball      | 15, |
| John Penney           | Thomas Wood        | 47, |
| Ephraim Nelson        | Jeremiah Jewett    | 81, |
| Nathan Symonds        | Thomas Webster     | 47, |
| Samuel Goodridge      | Thomas Berry, Esq; | 6,  |
| John Brocklebank      | Joseph Hale        | 39, |
| John Jewett, junr.    | Jonathan Jewett    | 75, |
| Daniel Potter         | William Martin     | 63, |
| Thomas Plumer         | Richard Pearl      | 73, |
| Benjamin Bellows      | Joseph Hiden       | 39, |
| Ephraim Weatherbe     | Thomas Carlton     | 3,  |

That as much of said Delinquent's Rights as is sufficient to defray said Taxes, will be expos'd to Sale by the Subscribers, pursuant to a late Act or Law of the General Court, at the House of Capt. Asa Perly, in Boston, on the 6th Day of June next, the Sale to begin at One o'Clock Afternoon, and to be continued if necessary.

Andover, Feb. 27, 1769.  
John Farnum } Committee.  
Moody Bridges }  
Ben. Stevens, id

N. B. There are but few of said Delinquents in Arrears of said former Taxes.

## WANTED.

## One Thousand Bunches of Flags,

for which the Cash will be given: Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TAKEN up in Roxbury the 21st of last Month, some Money scattered about upon the Ground. The Owner may have it again, describing the Sort and Sum, paying Charges: Inquire of Edes & Gill. Mar 6.

## TO BE LETT,

TWO Lots, of 60 Feet long each, suitable for Sail-makers or Riggers, with the Lots over, and several Stores under the same, lately improved by Mr. Samuel Barrow, situate near Fish-Street, to be Let together or separate. For further Particulars, enquire of John Pulling.

## TO BE SOLD,

## A small FARM in the West

Parish in Lancaster, containing 40 Acres of Land, well watered, and chiefly improv'd for Mowing, Pasturage, Tillage and Orcharding, with a convenient House and Barn on it. For further Information, enquire of the Printers hereof, or of Mr. Josiah Brown, living upon the Premises.

N. B. There are wanting in the Parish several Sorts of Tradesmen, such as a good Weaver, Sadler, Mailer, Cooper, &c.

March 1, 1769.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL.

in Queen-Street. 1769.